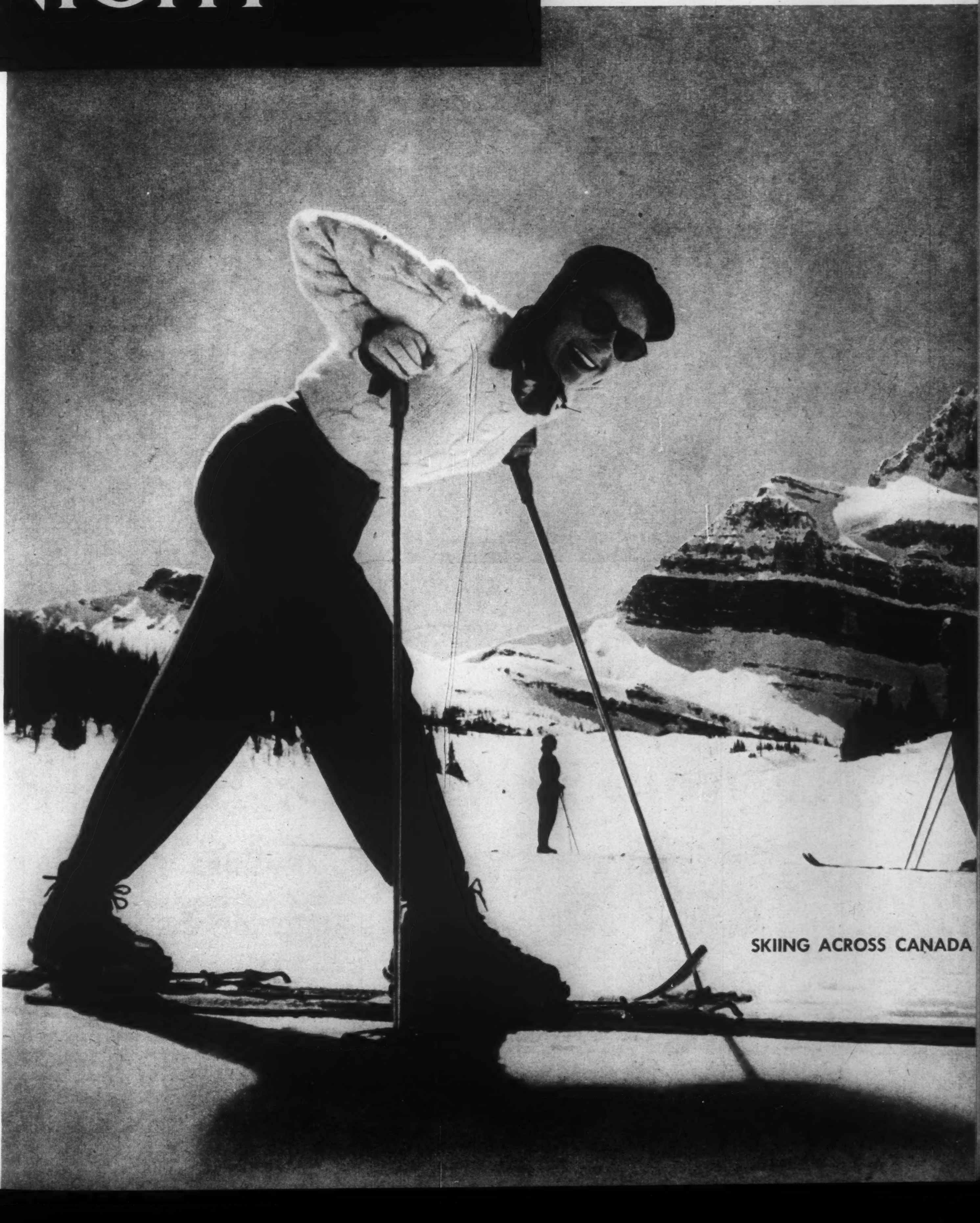
SATURDAY NIGHT

Canadians in Korea: Their Real Gripe
by Peter Inglis

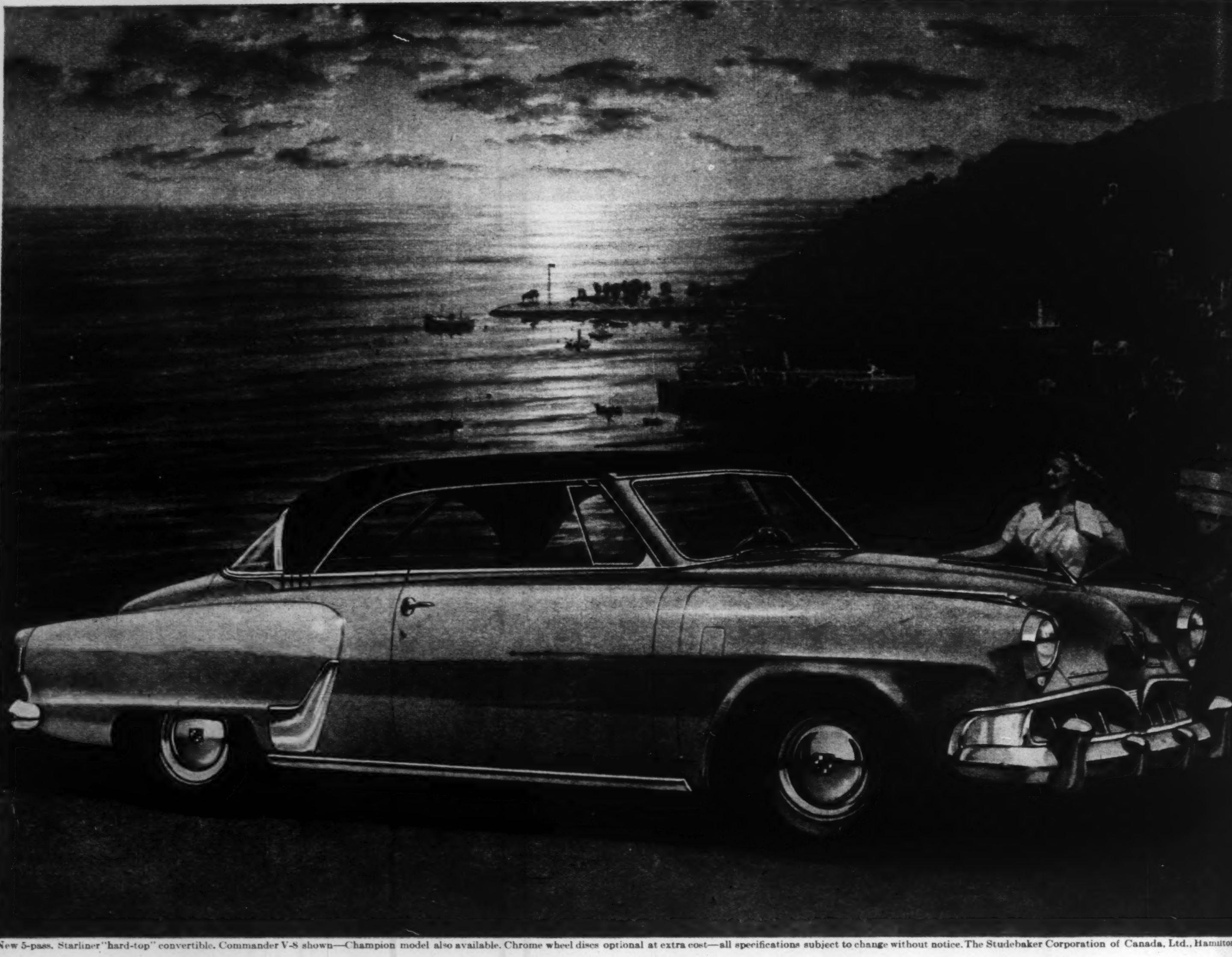
CANADA SAYS "NO" TO NATO

It Would Be Nice to Have Four Lives
by Scott Young

FEBRUARY 9, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 1



SKIING ACROSS CANADA



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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 67 No. 18 Whole No. 3066

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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Canadian writers, speakers and artists who label fellow countrymen as "backward" and "humorless" are doing their country a disservice, says LESLIE ROBERTS, well-known author. On close examination, our famed "inferiority complex" as a country would fade away, he says . . . CHARLES L. SHAW, BC editor, tells why his province's Coalition Government split from within. Party loyalties exerted too strong a pull for the Coalition to resist. He predicts plenty of excitement in BC's forthcoming election . . . *The Northern Miner"* makes money out of mining by staying on the level with its readers . . . Professor WILLIAM FRIEDMANN of the University of Toronto takes a look at immigration since World War II . . . Staff writer HAL TRACEY tells the story of one of Canada's leading nurses, Miss E. K. Russell, Director of the University of Toronto School of Nursing.

COVER: This is the time of year when the mountains and hills of Canada from coast to coast are crisscrossed and scarred by the stripes of thousands of pairs of ski-marks—and, of course, the occasional impression of a full-length figure. The background of our cover shot is Mt. Ptarmigan in the Skoki area of Alberta, a ski paradise near Lake Louise. But the costume and the equipment—and the attractiveness of face and figure—are standard from the Laurentians of Quebec to the blue hills of Ontario to the peaks of British Columbia. On Page 8, SN offers a panorama of skiing locations that serve to make the sport one of the most popular non-competitive pastimes of Canadians.—*Photo by Canadian Pacific Railway.*

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Published and printed by
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED
Birks Building, Montreal, Canada
Editorial and Advertising Offices:
73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1, Canada

M. R. Sutton, President; Roydon M. Barbour, Executive Vice-President; E. R. Milling, Vice-President; D. W. Turnbull, C.A., Secretary-treasurer and Comptroller.

John F. Foy .... Director of Circulation
E. M. Pritchard .... Director of Production

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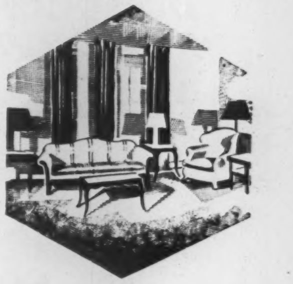

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OTTAWA VIEW

WHITHER PRICES AND TAXES?

by Maurice Jefferies

THERE will be no policing of industry to enforce the ban on resale-price maintenance in the sense that scores of investigators will be put to work. But the Federal Combines' Commission will make regular checks of retail prices of nationally known branded goods for clues that might indicate violation of the law. First check is being made this month.

The authorities are not expecting any rash of prosecutions. If a manufacturer withheld supplies from a retailer who was selling under the price marked on the goods by the manufacturer, it would be difficult to establish that the goods were refused because of price-cutting. Only if there were a number of instances involving the same manufacturer that formed a pattern of conduct, indicating the producer was refusing to supply goods to retailers because they were cutting prices, could the combines' administration proceed with any real hope of success.

IN LINE with a world trend, Canada's cost-of-living index is to disappear and in its place will be a consumer-price index — a more accurate description of what the index is. More than the title will be changed. The new consumer-price index will be expanded to include services and commodities not included in the present statistics. It will take 1949 as the base period.

Study of Wages

A RECENT study of general interest is one conducted by the department of farm management of the University of Saskatchewan, reported by *The Labour Gazette*, which shows the amount of foodstuffs that could be purchased by the average Canadian industrial worker in 1951 as compared with 1929, as measured by the purchasing power of one hour of his work. Average pay for this type of worker in 1929 was 41.5 cents an hour; in 1951 it was $1.28.

Here are the University's findings on the amount of food that could be bought in 1951 and in 1929 with wages for one hour's labor (1929 figures in brackets): bacon, 1.37 pounds (0.99); beef, 1.25 pounds (1.51); bread, 9.63 pounds (5.39); butter, 1.45 pounds (0.85); cheese, 1.37 pounds (1.23); eggs, 1.75 dozen (1.03); flour, 15.03 pounds (8.47); milk, 5.84 quarts (3.32); pork, 1.68 pounds (1.43); potatoes, 37.94 pounds (24.13).

On Taxes

TAX REDUCTIONS this year? Government income has held up beyond expectations. Government expenditures on defence, due chiefly to difficulty in obtaining supplies and equipment in the quantity desired, have been less than anticipated. The surplus may run into $300 million. On the other hand, 1952-53 expenditures may be up by three-quarters of a billion to cover defence, old age security, veterans' pensions and pay increases, and so on. In a recent speech Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe referred to the Government's anti-inflationary policies — a budgetary surplus and curbs on expansion of money supply and extension of credit—as long-term ones. That holds out no hope of any appreciable tax cuts in 1952. And his colleague, Mike Pearson, also in a recent speech, could see nothing in the international picture, especially in that part of it which covers Asia, "which should lead anyone to think that defence expenditures can now be converted into income tax exemptions."

MAURICE JEFFERIES, *Ottawa correspondent for* The Windsor Daily Star, *is a contributor to this column during Michael Barkway's absence on an extensive speaking tour of Canadian Clubs in Ontario cities.*

Tobacco Growers Beef

IT WOULD seem to be a fairly safe bet that Finance Minister Abbott will have to back down on the tobacco tax, faced as he is with protests that the increase last year has reduced consumption and thereby limited Government taxation returns and at the same time encouraged smuggling. The Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Association is arranging a conference with Abbott within the next few weeks. The excise tax on a 42-cent package of cigarettes (Ontario) now amounts to 25.2 cents. The tobacco-marketing group last fall asked for a 35-cent package. Now they say that nothing less than a 30-cent pack will wipe out smuggling.

Police and customs' officers frankly admit they can't cope with the smuggling of U.S. cigarettes. Some 8 million were seized in Quebec Province alone last year but guesses on the number that slipped through range all the way up to 50 million. The contraband racket has struck a hard blow at everyone connected with the tobacco industry, from growers to manufacturers to retailers.

National Library in '52

THE FEDERAL Government, which has long been vaguely disturbed because only the most "backward" of nations (and Canada) lack national libraries, was asked last year to take the final step to ensure that this country will join the ranks of the enlightened. The Massey Commission on Arts, Letters and Science recommended that a national library be established "without delay." One or two of the commission's recommendations were adopted last year. Others, including the one dealing with a national library, may get attention this year. Aside from disturbing reports that countries like Siam and Abyssinia appear to have gone much further than

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

UP-TO-DATE TEXTBOOK

NEW LOOK AT MODERN WORLD

by B. K. Sandwell

A BOOK entitled "The Modern World" and written in 1937 is today obviously not a book about the subject announced in its title. It is most fortunate that Professors R. A. MacKay and S. A. Saunders, the original authors, have been able in 1951 to collaborate again in the business of bringing their volume up-to-date (Ryerson. Press, $5.00). This new edition should for two reasons relieve all Canadian university students of the necessity of using an American text for this important subject: first, because this book pays due attention to Canada's share in, and relation to, the said modern world; and second, because it is in the opinion of this columnist much the best book for the Canadian reader apart altogether from its special Canadian pages. And the university student is far from being the only person to whom it should be useful.

There are degrees of up-to-dateness, and in one or two respects this book falls a little short of reaching the second half of the 20th Century. The reader of the chapter on Money will hardly realize that the powers and forces (and principles) which regulate money and prices have today no resemblance to those which did the regulating in 1914; Keynes is in neither the bibliography nor the index, and the effects of the policy of Full Employment are not discussed.

There are also one or two errors and omissions. The statement that the 1926 Government of Mackenzie King resigned "because they expected an adverse vote" in the Commons is not strictly correct; they resigned because Mr. King was refused a dissolution, which of course he had asked for because he expected an adverse vote. A few of the statistics are undated, among them those of Page 72 on the proportion of aged persons in the population; the Canadian figures are presumably those of 1941.

—"The Modern World"

R. A. MacKAY

ONE of the outstanding merits of this book is that it shows a lively appreciation of the problems created by "population disequilibria". The position of the Neo-Malthusians is admirably set forth, though not wholly endorsed, in a chapter of 16 pages. It is strange, however, that Dr. MacKay, who is himself a political science man, should have allowed Dr. Saunders, who is an economist, to make no reference to the fact that the disequilibria between the over-populated and under-populated countries are now maintained almost wholly by political devices—the refusal of the under-populated countries to relieve the over-populated by either of the possible means, the admission of immigrants and the acceptance of manufactured products.

It seems unsound to explain the lack of emigration from India and China, in recent years at least, on the theory that "there has been little desire on the part of the people" to emigrate; a much more plausible view is that at first they could not afford to emigrate because of the cost of transportation, and that now it is useless for them to try since they will not be admitted anywhere. After all, enough Chinese were entering Canada in 1923, against a head tax of $500 each, to cause the Canadian Government to prohibit entirely the entry of all Chinese of the laboring class, and it is fairly certain that a great many more would like to enter now than were coming in 1923. It is well not to lose sight of the fact that knowledge of the immensely high standard of living in North America, which was scarcely available in a comprehensible form to Orientals in 1900, has in recent years been liter-

—Leatherdale

S. A. SAUNDERS

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

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by Leslie Roberts

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EDITORIALS

Vincent Massey Brings Special Gifts to Post

CANADA'S new Governor General brings to his high office unique qualifications. He is the ideal choice to be the first Canadian to serve as His Majesty's viceroy in this country. And even those who feel sad that the appointment of a Canadian meant a break in a long and honored custom, will be happy that the choice fell on the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey.

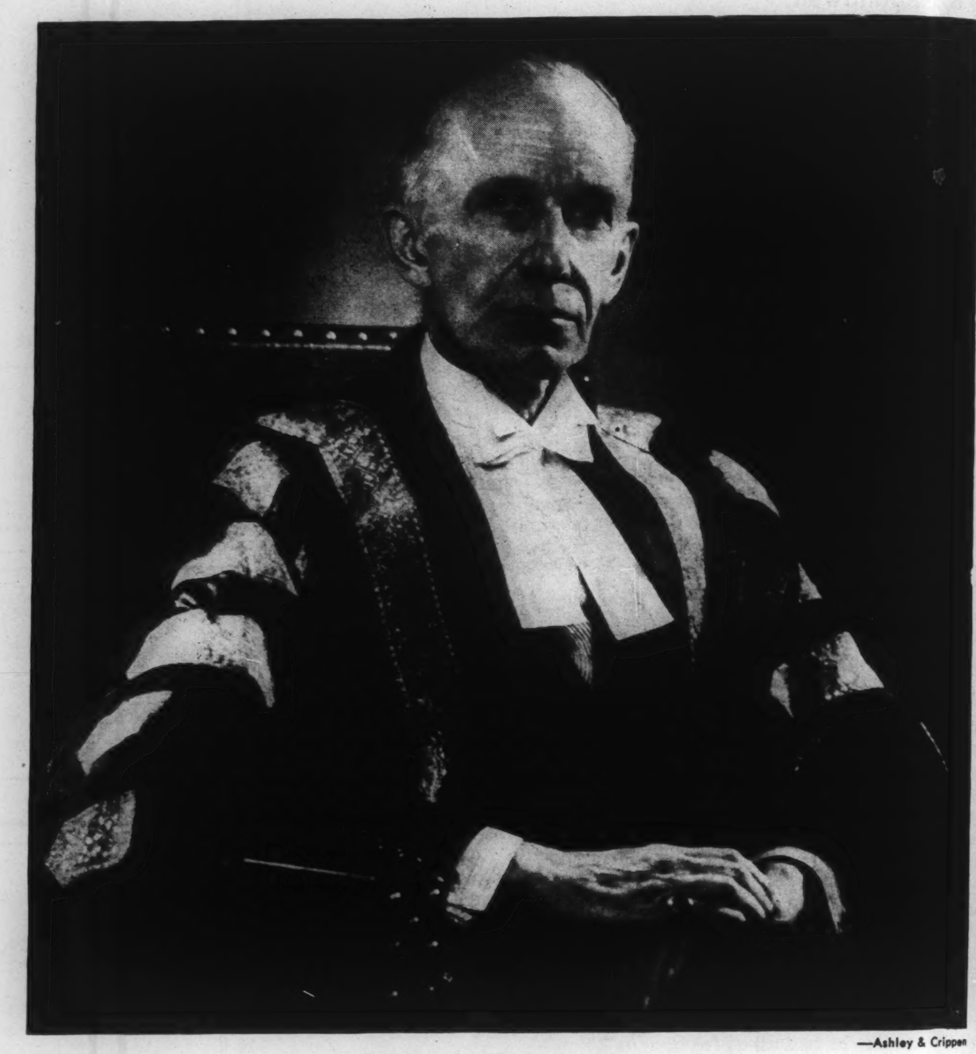
Mr. Massey has the qualities of mind and personality, the background in diplomacy and the arts, to rank with his greatest predecessors, who, particularly in the earlier days, did so much for Canada. He has the advantage over the seventeen previous Governors General that he enters office with a rich background of Canadianism. At the same time he has served his country so long in diplomatic posts abroad that he is far removed from party politics.

Mr. Massey is the first commoner to hold office but no title would improve on the qualifications that he brings to the position. The Massey family with its roots deep in Canada, with achievement in all branches of the arts, with a background of industrial success which has spread far beyond the borders of our country, has long been among the foremost of Canadian families.

The constitutional limitations on the activities of a Governor General will not bar the continued interest of His Excellency in education, in theatre, in music, in art, in the whole field of Canadian culture in which he is the acknowledged leader.

The difficulty of finding a Canadian successor to the first Canadian Governor General, as well qualified, is no reason for not applauding the choice of Mr. Massey. There is no more need to feel every Governor General should be a Canadian, than to feel no Canadian should become Governor General.

Canada says goodbye to Lord and Lady Alexander with the warmest gratitude for a job well done. In the years since Confederation no vice-regal couple have been more popular amongst all classes of Canadians. Canada is happy that the great abilities of the distinguished general will find scope in another important Commonwealth post.



—Ashley & Crippen

THE RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY

Coalition Ends in BC

WHEN TWO parties unite for the negative purpose of preventing a third party from gaining power, it is not to be expected that the coalition will last. It is only surprising that the coalition between Liberals and Conservatives lasted for ten years in British Columbia.

The record of other union governments does not indicate that the merger of parties leads to either efficiency or economy and certainly not to loyal acceptance by the electors. In British Columbia we suspect that in the coming election the two parties who have worked together so long will be more bitter than usual to each other.

Those who favor coalitions are inclined to overlook the vital part the opposition plays in the democratic system of government. For the Liberals and the Conservatives to leave the opposition to the CCF was one way of assuring that at some time the opposition they feared so much would become the government.

It will be interesting to see what effect the long alliance and the renewed conflict of the two old parties will have on the three-way fight about to open in British Columbia.

Arms and the Man

IT IS an encouraging step—we hope it becomes a definite and continuing policy—that the Government of Canada has taken in the design of the new Armories recently opened at Sault Ste. Marie by the Prime Minister. For the first time in the history of the Canadian Militia the home of a local regiment has been given a wider and important function; its doors are now open not only to serving members of the unit but, as a social and recreational centre, to the whole community. The beneficial results will be twofold.

For the Reserve Army, calmly determined to reach a high level of efficiency and manpower, the new facilities offer encouragement in both training and recruiting. The citizens who will now visit the Armories on their peaceful occasions will inevitably see something of the arms, equipment and spirit of service of the Reserve Forces. Rubbing shoulders, the young men among them will learn at first hand of the opportunity, right at home, to serve their country and of the rightful pride which duty well performed confers upon the citizen soldier. The result should be a strengthening in all ranks, nourished by the local support which Canada has always accorded to its famed militia regiments.

For the larger body of people, brought together for sport or community enterprise, visits to the Armories will serve as a reminder that, in a free nation, a citizen not only enjoys privileges but owes duties. The building up of a strong community spirit, of strong and healthy bodies among the young people, and of a realization that strength among the nations and the possibility of peace are not obtained without effort, can be of the greatest national benefit. Physical expansion of this country must be matched by moral growth among its people; all steps to this end should be energetically supported.

Lessons from TTC Strike

IN RECENT YEARS strikes have been almost invariably successful from the union standpoint, so much so, in fact, that votes to strike have been carried by larger and larger majorities. The failure of the Toronto street-car strike, as a complete departure from a long continued trend, thus assumes more than local importance.

The strike of public-utility workers is a strike against the public. In Toronto it was the public which broke the strike and brought the men back to work with concessions so small they could have all been obtained without strike action. The union expected to cripple the city, bring business to a standstill and win victory in a couple of days. By the time the strike was over it was realized that stopping public transportation no longer cripples a city. The privately organized car-pool worked.

This lesson should be noted in every Canadian city. It has been learned the hard way in Toronto.

One bright feature of the difficult days was the good work of Ontario Labor Minister Charles Daley. His persistence in calling the parties together, his patience in long negotiations and his careful neutrality should win public commendation.

The lessons of the strike should be plain to the Government. There is need for a review of the whole conciliation machinery which is failing in so many cases to conciliate. There is also need for legislation limiting the right of workers in public utilities to strike against the general public.

Labor may yet learn that a strike against every one else is a sure way to build up public opinion for legislation to curb labor's rights.

Kenneth R. Wilson

RADITIONALLY the members of the National Press Gallery have been political specialists and ight up to the outbreak of war in 1939 reporting olitical developments continued to be their main ask. The war, however, brought drastic changes. Ottawa became the main force in the economic ife of the nation. Men who were experts on olitics found themselves writing about vast new orces few persons understood.

At this stage Kenneth R. Wilson, quiet, unassumng writer from *The Financial Post*, was sent to Ottawa. His tragic death in the Newark plane rash focuses attention on the leadership he gave n the new type of reporting so necessary to an nderstanding of what is going on in Canada. His rticles were not only important for the information they gave to *The Financial Post* readers but hey set a new standard of economic reporting which influenced other writers.

No one in the press gallery enjoyed to a greater xtent the confidence of national leaders and no ne deserved more the confidence of his readers. We know of no greater tribute that can be paid to writer.

Break in the Musical Chairs

T IS NOTHING NEW for France to have a new rime Minister. This is something that has been oing on for a long time at the rate of about two r three a year. The game as it is traditionally played is known as "cabinet musical chairs." The same ces turn up in the new cabinet, reshuffled acording to a delicate appreciation of their policies, mportance and following. What is really *new* is at this time the new prime minister's is not one f the faces that have turned up in so many other shufflings. His name has, we venture, never even en heard of by 99 per cent of the public on this de of the Atlantic which gives a passing interest French affairs.

With the exception of M. Bidault, all of the post orld War II prime ministers were grown men at e time of World War I. The new prime minister, dgar Faure, was an infant of four at the outbreak that conflict. He is now 42. He represents, in th, a new generation come to power in France. A man of bright and affable personality, he was something of an infant prodigy, being called to the Paris bar while still in his 'teens. A member of the wartime Resistance, he made his way to Algiers to join de Gaulle's National Committee of Liberation. He ran for parliament in 1946, and within three years had his first cabinet post. Up to his sudden elevation to the premiership, his two major jobs had been Secretary for the Budget and Minister of Justice.

Unfortunately there is nothing in all this to guarantee that Faure will last as prime minister any longer than the usual three to six months, and in Paris his is referred to as another "caretaker" regime. Caretaking for what? Caretaking, it seems, until de Gaulle either decides to join a new coalition, somewhat further to the Right, or wins his argument that France is ungovernable under her present constitution and electoral laws and somehow succeeds in having these changed.

—International

Edgar Faure

Canada and the Universities

IT IS essential justice—even Mr. Duplessis has conceded that much — that the universities should get the money they need so badly from the Government of Canada. The reason why they need it is that the dollars in which their income is measured have gone down, and the wage in dollars of janitors — and even professors — has gone up; and the Government of Canada is the sovereign power which is at least nominally responsible for the dollar going down and the wages up. The fact that the Government probably could not have prevented their going down and up respectively is merely a proof that sovereignty is not as sovereign as it used to be. It cannot prevent depreciation, but it can soak the taxpayers to compensate the victims of depreciation.

All the same it affords us no delight to see the universities becoming more and more the recipients of government bounty, or government compensation. In the days when they got their money from millionaires who liked them because they were Presbyterian, or Roman Catholic, or Baptist, as the case might be, they were so magnificently free and independent. The tradition of that freedom still persists, as the ocean waves persist after the wind has died down; but it will not persist for ever. How long will university presidents continue to promote professors of political science who declare that "the power of the Dominion Government has increased, is increasing and ought to be diminished"— how long indeed will junior professors continue to make that declaration — when both presidents and professors know that but for that same Dominion Government their salaries would be ten per cent lower and their families ten per cent nearer to starvation? And yet it is a declaration which ought to be made from time to time by somebody, even if it were not true.

The millionaires, moreover, were really interested in the universities. Not only that, but each millionaire was interested in his own pet university and wanted to see it get ahead of all the others, which were pets of his rivals; and so a true and democratic spirit of emulation prevailed. There will soon be no more competition among universities—except on the football field—than there is among collegiate institutes.

British Policies Tough

THERE IS perhaps something a little smug about Canadians cheering the drastic and uncomfortable measures which the British Government is having to take to restore its critical balance-of-payments deficit. In our world of plenty it is easy to talk about the necessity for other people to tighten their belts: our stomachs won't be squeezed.

Nevertheless there comes a point in the case history of invalids at which the most hopeful, though terrible, thing that can be done is a surgical operation. The drift of the sterling area from one crisis to another indicates a continuing illness. The prospect of drastic measures to cure the patient is infinitely preferable to the prospect of alternating convalescence and collapse. The measures announced last week by Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the whole tone of the recent meeting of Commonwealth Finance Ministers held promise of a fundamental treatment of the sterling-area's chronic weakness. Therefore they must be welcomed, however unpleasant the early part of the treatment may be.

Until the countries of the sterling area can earn abroad as much as they import from abroad there is no cure for them. The encouraging thing about the recent developments is that Britain already in fact, and the others at least in promise, are setting about this business with some earnestness. Mr. Butler is trying to reduce imports in the only way which can be satisfactory in the long run, not so much by arbitrary import controls as by reducing the level of consumer demand. He is also putting emphasis where it ought to be put, on increasing production for export.

One significant token of the more far-seeing approach to the sterling problem was the emphasis given by the Commonwealth Finance Ministers to the ultimate goal of making sterling a convertible currency. This, apparently, was more than mere lip-service to a remote ideal. Complete convertibility must follow a restoration of the present critical balance of payments; it cannot precede it. But it is good to know that the sterling area is thinking of it as a practical goal and not as something desirable but impossible to which lip-service had to be paid in order to pacify the people in North America.

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MODERN WORLD

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

ally forced upon them by the products of Hollywood.

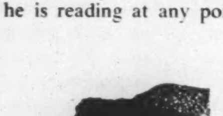
A VALUABLE chapter on Modern Imperialism gives a very adequate account of the benefits and the evils resulting from an imperial relationship, which as the author recognizes always has its economic side. But it might have been carried further, to an examination of those cases in which there exists an economic imperialism even without any political relationship, as is often the case where a rich country establishes close trade relations with a comparatively poor one.

The United States has done very little in the way of political imperialism, but has exercised a vast amount of influence in the affairs of poorer nations which greatly needed American dollars; indeed it can be argued that the United States tariff, by preventing over-populated countries from acquiring surplus American foodstuffs by selling the United States their cheap-labor manufactures, has done more than any other single force to keep the Orient in a state of poverty. (The American answer, of course, is that this was necessary in order to maintain the American standard of living, and that there is no obligation on any nation to lower its standard of living in order to help some other nation to a better one.

On the principle of absolute national sovereignty this is the end of the matter, but the authors of this book have grasped the idea that absolute national sovereignty is no longer feasible in a world of nations so closely intertwined as that of 1952, even if they do not discuss the manner in which it will have to be mitigated.)

THE outstanding example of Modern Imperialism is the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and a very good description of its method of dominating other countries while avoiding the more obvious signs of political control is given in the chapter on this subject. Incidentally the book is very fair to the idealistic aspects of the older Communism, which can now, fortunately, be pretty clearly distinguished from the actual practices of the Stalin group now in power in Russia.

The book is divided into four parts, of which the first and third are by Dr. Saunders and the second and fourth by Dr. MacKay. Unfortunately this division is indicated only in the sub-title-pages at the beginning of the sections, and not in the main title-page nor in the index, so that the reader, unless going through the book very carefully and systematically from front to back, is bound to have difficulty in knowing just whom he is reading at any point.



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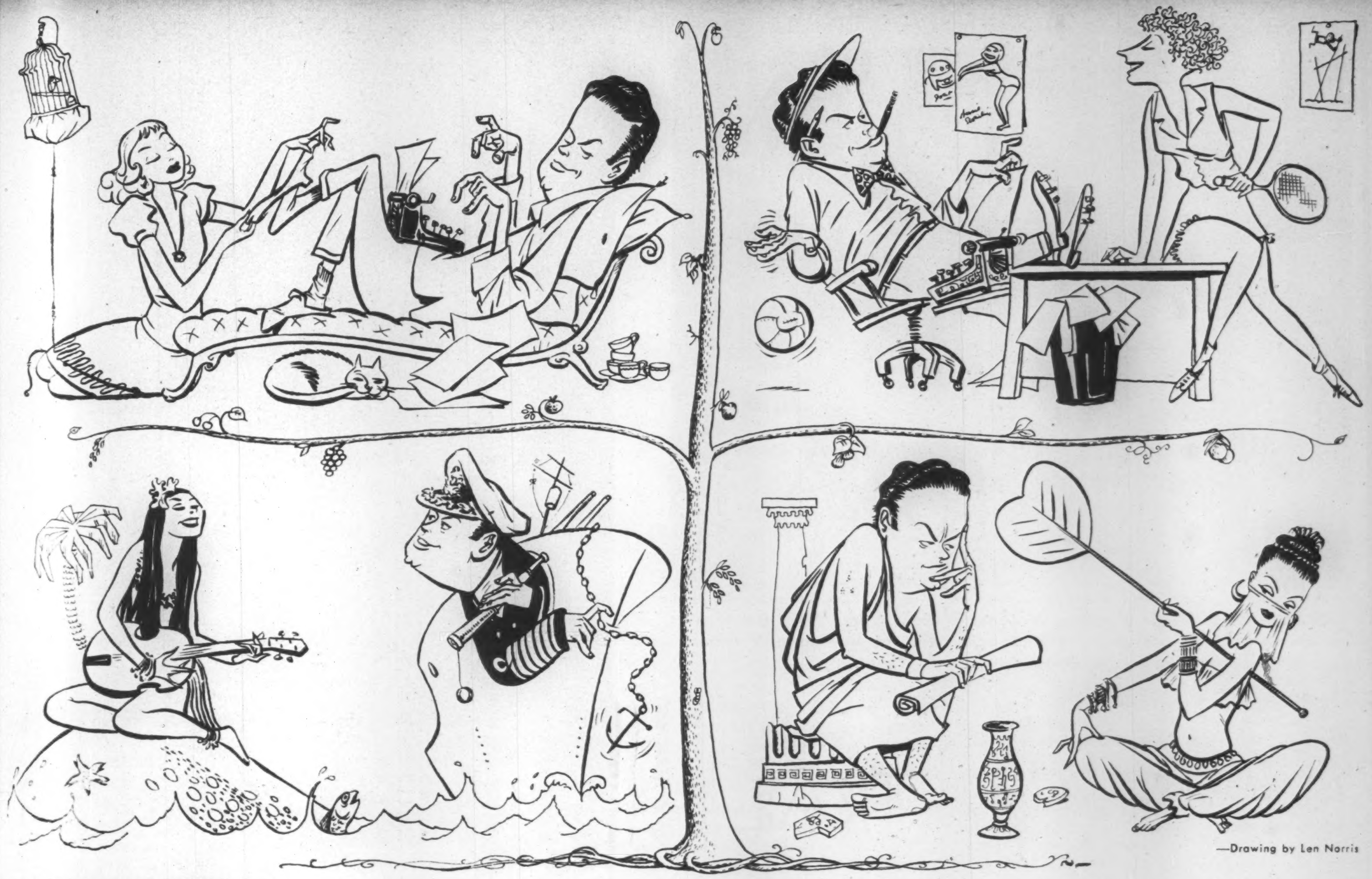
Next Week in

SATURDAY NIGHT

WHY BC'S

COALITION SPLIT

by Charles L. Shaw



—Drawing by Len Norris

DAILY DAYDREAM

I WOULD LIKE TO HAVE FOUR LIVES

by Scott Young

I KNOW very little about the theory of reincarnation and care even less, because it seems to me to take all the potential fun out of the thing when everyone agrees that if a person *is* reincarnated, he has no memory of his previous life. Also, even if memory were present, the inclusion of birds, flowers and animals among the aspirants to your soul and mine in this traditional form of reincarnation could be a disadvantage. It would be very sad, for instance, to remember a pleasant affair in a previous life and know that the only deterrent to renewed pursuit of such happy activity is the fact that you are now a bluebell.

My solution for this and other objections to the present theory of reincarnation would be to set up an arbitrary system by which each human at the age of 21 would be assured that he had a certain number of lifetimes ahead of him. Anticipating the furious debate which would arise over the number of lifetimes each person should have, I would suggest that four would be about right, striking a reasonable balance between those people who think that one lifetime is enough, if not indeed too much, and others who couldn't fulfil all their desires even if they were reborn every sixty years from now until the end of time.

Under this system, each person then would have 14 years to sample life and decide the lines along which this and his other lives would be lived. That is, when he was 35 (the first time, of course), he would draw up and record what we might call his life-list.

Lest we run the risk of losing touch with reality, could I presume to use as an example my own life-list? My arguments on behalf of this course are fairly sound. For one thing, I am not unduly ambitious, which I believe to be the case with most people, although sometimes kept secret out of respect for convention. Also, in the matter of reaching a decision of the four lives I am probably average. That is, I couldn't have rushed into print with all four when I was 21; but now, at 33, with two years to go before I really have to make it final, I've pretty well decided.

MY LIFE-LIST: 1. Free-lance writer (present existence). 2. Sports columnist with large newspaper. 3. Regular Navy Officer. 4. Scholar.

I said that I am "pretty well decided." My only point of uncertainty and it is small, is in Number Three. I confess diffidently that the central theme of Number Three Life would be leadership, and I have thought that perhaps it would be as well to be a politician in Number Three. There is always an opening for an honest politician with leadership ambitions. On the other hand, I am very fond of the Navy. I would like to be an admiral, but if I weren't good enough for that rank, I wouldn't mind being a wise old lieutenant-commander with my chest full of decorations and my pockets full of bar-tickets.

In case there are any questions about my other choices, let us run through them quickly.

Number One: free-lance writer. This existence has its disadvantages, but everybody should be a free-lance writer at least once (if only to make them stop asking stupid questions of other free-lance writers). The central theme in the life of a free-lance author is that if he wishes to go without food, he can achieve the ultimate in individualism. Another advantage is that each free-lance author gets to know many fine editors. I am sure I am being completely unblamed when I say that I have never yet met an editor who would cut in on his own grandmother in a bicycle race. Nobody but a free-lance writer could, or would, make such a statement.

Number Two: sports columnist. This is an oddity, I admit. But I am completely serious when I say that there are fewer phonies in the realm of sport than in any other realm of my acquaintance. Athletes, depending as they do for their success, on the fundamentals of muscular strength and rapid reflexes, are not to be listed among the great brains of our, or any other, time. But in a complex world it is reassuring to find one class of people which concentrates on single aims; *i.e.*, to get to first base, to hit someone on the jaw, to run faster than the next man, and so on. Athletes operate at the basic level of human conflict and any man who scorns the escape value of being a sports follower is a fool, although he would be hard to convince of that fact.

Number Three: Regular Navy Officer. I've said most of what I want to say on this subject, except that having been in the Navy just long enough to view the possibilities, I would like to start as a 19-year-old midshipman serving on a torpedo boat and later progress all through the range of ships, and all the main naval stations of the world. I would never fail to do the gentle thing with the girl I would have in every port, and these memories would sustain me in my old age.

Number Four: scholar. I suppose it is part of the dream of every human being that he would like to know more than he does know. Under the present unsatisfactory method of living only one

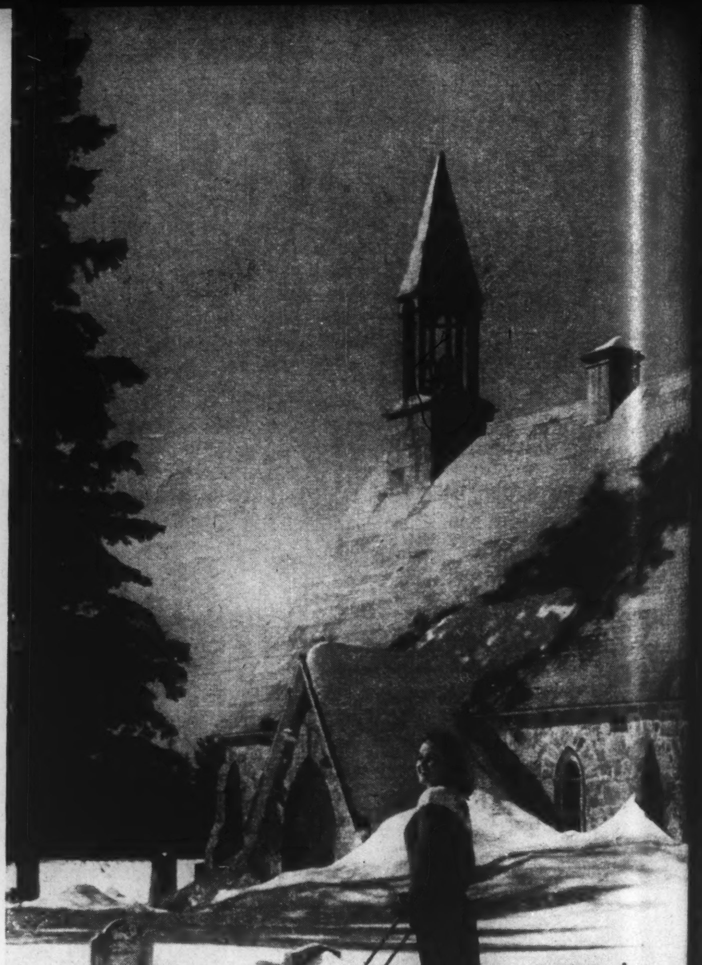
CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

SCOTT YOUNG *is a free-lance contributor to many Canadian and U.S. magazines.*

—Lovely, Vancouver Province

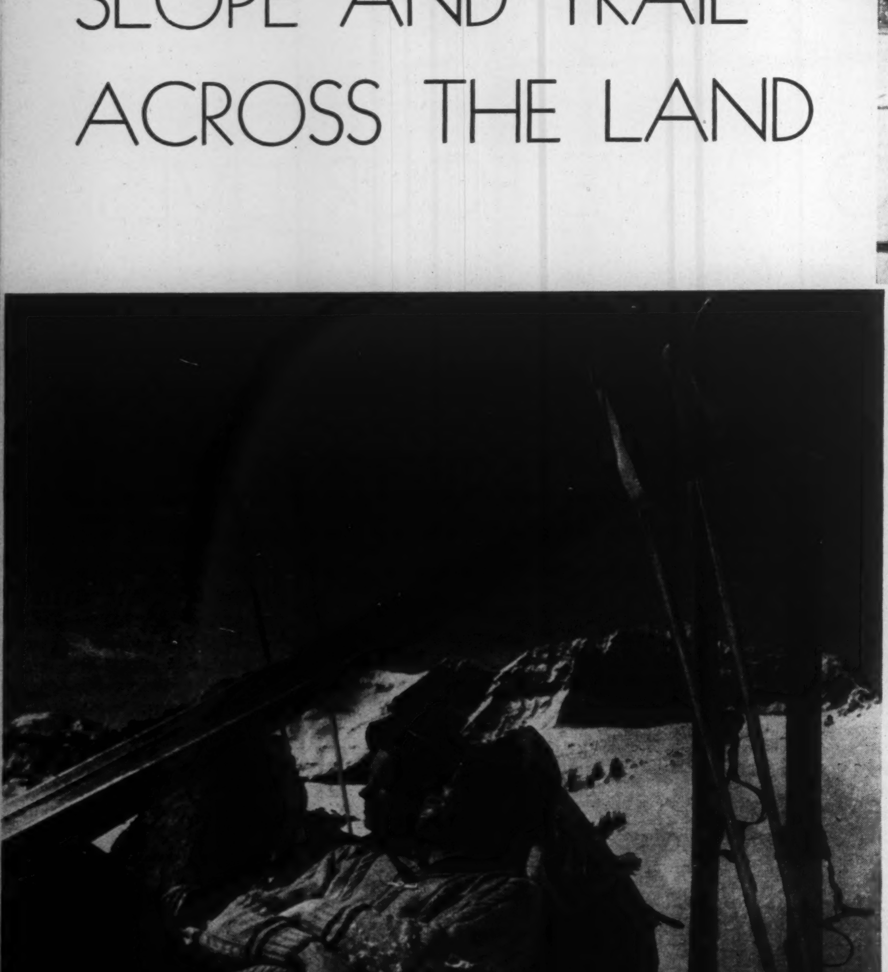
WEST COAST'S Grouse Mountain is popular winter resort. Here the chairlift ski-tow and lodge are only an hour from heart of downtown Vancouver.

SLOPE AND TRAIL ACROSS THE LAND



—CPR

QUEBEC'S Laurentian winter playground has an international reputation. Landscape is dotted by picturesque villages and churches.

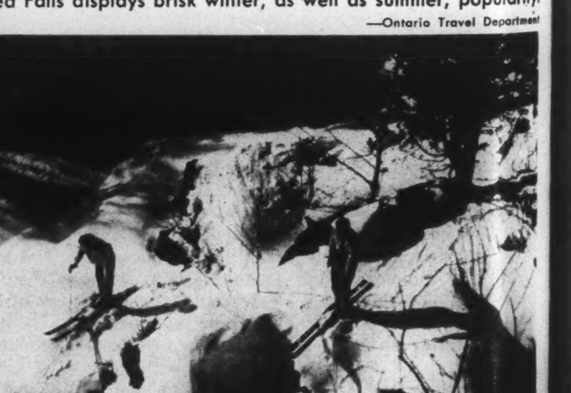


—CPR

ALBERTA'S Rocky Mountain slopes test mettle of best skiers. Recent improvements add greatly to comfort and convenience of visitors.

ONTARIO'S ski regions are many and varied. Here Muskoka's Ragged Falls displays brisk winter, as well as summer, popularity.

—Ontario Travel Department



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CANADA SAYS **NO** TO NATO

by Michael Barkway

How do we square our rejection of NATO's first "suggestion" with our professions of support?

"WE ALL mean to stand by each other," said Winston Churchill. "All of us are united to defend the cause of freedom with all our strength."

And the distinguished company of Canadians, leaders of church and state, attending the formal dinner in Ottawa, cheered warmly. The Cabinet, sitting at the head table beside him, applauded when he said how much the North Atlantic Treaty "owes to the personal initiative of Mr. St. Laurent."

At that dinner the Cabinet ministers were about the only people who knew that Canada had just turned down NATO's first, firm, definite suggestion that we should increase our contribution. But they cheered just the same. "We all mean to stand by each other." Hurray! Hurray!

The story of how and why the Canadian Government brusquely rejected the carefully considered "suggestions" of the three highly-qualified men appointed by NATO has not been fully told. Whether the Canadian arguments are good or bad, they have had a profoundly depressing effect on our Allies—both the large and small. They have—as one of our Allies says privately—come near to wrecking the whole conception of "burden-sharing" in the common defence of the West. They have created the impression that, for all our fine talk about the "North Atlantic Community," it is still a pipe-dream to suppose that the needs of common defence can supersede the individual inclinations of participating countries.

WHAT, THEN, did Canada do to disappoint her Allies so sharply? Here is the story in outline.

Long before September when the Atlantic Council met in Ottawa, a board of international experts (NATO's Financial and Economic Board) was preparing a report on the rearmament efforts of each NATO country. They collected facts and figures to show what each country was doing, and what it was suffering economically because of its defence program. The report came before the Council at Ottawa, and everybody said it was a splendid effort, but it wouldn't do. Civil servants—they said—couldn't produce a report strong enough to influence the decisions of Governments. If this was to be done at all, it needed doing at a higher level.

At the same time another thing happened. The Council faced for the first time the very real danger that the rush for quick rearmament was going to defeat its own purpose by wrecking the economies of some of the countries involved—Britain and France included.

It was the gravest dilemma the Western alliance had faced. The only way the assembled ministers could devise to solve it was to refer it to the now-famous "Three Wise Men." Averell Harriman, from the United States, Jean Monnet, the wizard of postwar reconstruction in France, and Sir Edmund Plowden, Britain's top economic brain, were chosen to study how the gaps could be closed. There were two gaps really—one between the impact of rearmament on the rich countries and the poor countries; and the other between the accepted military needs and the economic ability of the poor countries to meet them.

EVEN at this stage the smaller countries—Canada counting with them this time—jibbed at having just three men from the "Big Powers" to report on their efforts. They insisted on having a "Temporary Committee of the Council" appointed, on which they would all be represented; and they called the "Three Wise Men" merely the "executive bureau" of the 12-member Temporary Committee. Each of them, in fact, wanted a veto on anything the Harriman-Monnet-Plowden committee said about them. This is the veto which Canada has just exercised.

Finance Minister Douglas Abbott went to Paris at the end of last month, empowered by the Cabinet to object to the Harriman-Monnet-Plowden suggestions about what Canada should do. If he got his way, the Three Wise Men's suggestions to Canada will not come before the Atlantic Council meeting in Lisbon this month. But every country in the alliance knows what Canada was asked to do, and knows that we refused.

The people who don't know, so far, are the people of Canada.

In substance and in general the examination of the Canadian military effort was satisfactory. The Three Wise Men—and the remarkable array of talent they got to assist them—gave us the all-clear on the military plans proposed for 1952-53. The scope of our military effort was, they said, "roughly" at the right level.

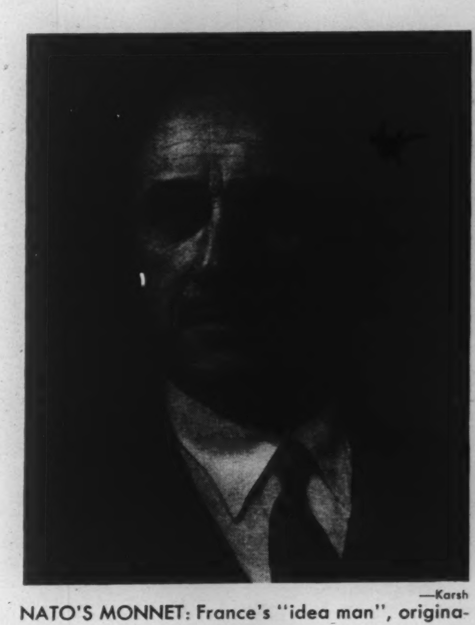
BUT THEY also said they believed we could make a further contribution to help countries really hard hit by rearmament. They didn't argue the case in detail, but they suggested "economic aid" from Canada, and they gave a figure. They wanted an extra $200 million in the year 1952-53.

This would have raised the Canadian contribution from nearly $2,500 million in the coming financial years to $2,700 million. This is the way the contributions are reckoned in NATO terms:

CONTINUED ON PAGE 13

—Karsh

NATO'S HARRIMAN: former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow and long a presidential confidant.



—Karsh

NATO'S MONNET: France's "idea man", originator of Schuman and European Army plans.

—Miller

NATO'S PLOWDEN: England's top economic brain. These are the "Three Wise Men" of NATO.

CANADIANS IN KOREA: THEIR REAL GRIPE

Not comforts, not cigarettes, but a Canadian identity, reports correspondent, is what's missing at the front

by Peter Inglis

—Canadian Press

FIRST BATTALION platoon and company commanders are visited by Brigade Commander Brig. J. M. Rockingham, who is top-ranking Canadian officer in Korea. Over him are U.S. and U.K. commanding officers.

MINISTERS Claxton (Defence) and Lapointe (Veterans Affairs) chat with bearded Princess Pat Infantrymen. The visitors extended a Far East tour to include our Korean battle positions. Brig. Rockingham escorts them.

—Dept. of National Defence

—Canadian Press

COMFORTS in quantity are available at Army PX.

IN A WAY, this is a study of frustration: the subtle, half-sensed and unavoidable frustration of some admirable men.

It is not written as a plea for something to be done, because by logic there is nothing *much* that *can* be done (although logic might, perhaps, be shaded a little on occasion). But it may serve as a reminder to people sitting at their firesides in Canada, far from the hills of Korea, that the new kind of international action in which their troops are now engaged in that harsh land, and in which they may some day be engaged elsewhere, has other and less tangible prices than death and taxes.

Consider, first, the men.

The soldier of the Royal Canadian Regiment or the Vingt-deuxieme or the PPCLI peering from his foxhole into the cold of the Korean night (and peering especially into the shadows, because the Chinese are excellent night fighters and masters of the use of cover) is a proud soldier, and with reason. He belongs to a brigade with a fabulous record: out of nearly 800 casualties it has had just one man taken prisoner and has failed to recover the bodies of only three of its dead; it has never failed to take an objective it was asked to take; it has never failed to hold a position it was asked to hold; it has never done a "bug-out" (the American term for leaving a place in disorder).

THE SOLDIER has confidence in his leadership; in spite of some of the things which have been written in letters to editors and spoken in Parliament, he has no serious problems of morale. His morale is, in fact, probably the best of any soldier in Korea. He is better fed than any soldier in history before him. He has all the cigarettes he can smoke. He is well armed and well clothed for the conditions of Korea. The tanks back him up more closely and the artillery works with him in faster co-operation than in any war before.

The sailor sitting in the crowded mess deck of *Cayuga* or *Athabaskan* or *Sioux* as she knifes through the Yellow Sea (yellow with sand which scours ships' bottoms and keeps them clean) is a proud sailor, and with reason. The Canadian destroyers have a fine record of accurate gunnery, seamanship and general smartness.

The pilot making his final approach off the sea on to the desolate runway of Shemya in the Aleutians, with the throttles back and his four Merlins popping blue flame from the exhaust stacks, is a proud pilot, and with reason. The RCAF's 426 Squadron has a record of aircraft-hours-flown-per-day which is the envy of United States Military Air Transport Service squadrons on the airlift to Japan.

Each is a proud man—as long as he is within his own unit.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

PETER INGLIS, *Southam newspapers correspondent in the Ottawa Press Gallery, recently returned from Korea. He was a member of the Defence Minister Brooke Claxton's party visiting Canadian front lines, rear areas, navy and air force.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

ARABS AND AIRBASES

by Willson Woodside

—Wide World

WHILE THE FRENCH guard NATO air bases with American supplied arms, unrest is spreading among the Arabs of North Africa. It has brought rioting in Tunisia, which with Morocco, is now demanding self rule.

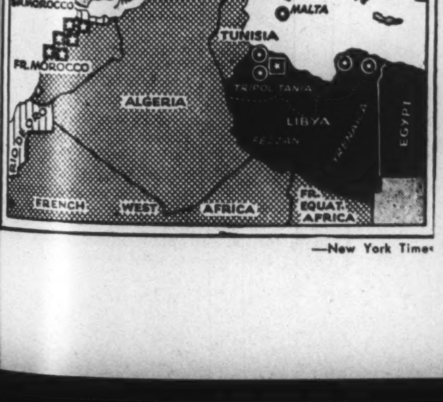
THERE IS a very special reason why the Americans are going to be much more concerned with the uproar in the Arab and Moslem world as it spreads westward through Tunisia and Algeria to Morocco, than they have been over the turmoil in the Middle East—even though that turmoil was greatly stimulated by American policy in Palestine. The reason for their concern over North-West Africa is airbases.

Libya's usefulness as "one great airbase" was shown in the last war. Britain's subsequent loss of her former military bases in Palestine and Egypt have forced her back on Libya. Though that country's independence has now been proclaimed by the United Nations—a good many years before Libya was ready for it—the local government is in fact maintained by a British grant, much as Abdullah's regime was supported in Transjordan, and for the same reason: to secure the country's military facilities.

Britain has airbases near Tobruk, Benghazi and Tripoli, from which jet aircraft can range over the Balkans and the Danube valley, and the newest types perhaps as far as Moscow. The Americans reactivated two or three years ago the large wartime Wheelus Field at Tripoli. So far this is used only for transport purposes, as a staging-point on the way to Greece and Turkey, where the U.S. has military missions, and Dhahran, the big American airbase in Saudi Arabia, on the Persian Gulf.

NOBODY KNOWS HOW LONG these Libyan bases will be backed up by local cooperation and labor supply, now that the country is free. King Iddris, the Senussi chief who was backed by the British in the darkest days of the war, may prove to be as staunch as Abdullah. But his personal predominance covers only Cyrenaica, the eastern part of the country, over which the desert war was fought back and forth.

The coming elections will show how far Tripoli, the somewhat more settled and urbanized western part, is prepared to follow Iddris' leadership. An anti-Western party is said to be strong there. As another factor, all of the 70,000 Italians remaining in Libya now live in Tripoli, many having fled Cyrenaica during the war.



STRATEGIC NORTH AFRICA

—New York Times

It has been no surprise that the grant of independence to backward and sparsely-settled Libya should have roused home-rule sentiment to a new pitch in neighboring Tunisia. The feeling between the native Berber-Arab population and the French protectors was obscured before the war by the rivalry for control of Tunisia between France and Italy. The latter just missed the bus in getting in first, and had nearly as many settlers there as the French (the French just over 100,000 and the Italians just under; there are 2½ million native Tunisians).

But the nationalist Neo-Destour Party was well-organized and clamant, under its present leader Bourguiba, some years before the war. An offshoot of the Destour (Constitution) Party, founded in 1920 and asking only moderate educational and political reforms, the Neo-Destour now demands complete independence. The recent bloody riots doubtless will force the pace of French reform, which has been fairly liberal since the war.

THE NEW FRENCH PREMIER, FAURE, faced with this crisis on his accession to office, has stated that France will continue to give Tunisia independence by stages, promised more governmental positions for Tunisians and more municipal freedom, but declared that France would be firm in restoring order.

West of Tunisia comes Algeria, with a vastly larger territory which includes a large part of the Sahara, and a far larger population, which lives mainly in a 50-mile strip along the Mediterranean. But Algeria has an entirely different status: it is administered as an integral part of France (three *départements*) and elects members to the *Chambre de Députés* in Paris. And it has nearly a million French inhabitants, some of them second and third generation settlers—the outstanding example of Frenchmen settling overseas in modern times.

About one-third of the seven million native Algerians still cling to the tongue spoken by their Berber forbears, who were overrun by the Arabs in the 7th Century. The rest are Arabic-speaking. But although they speak a tongue which is dominant from Casablanca to Basra, a tongue which a surprising number of delegates stay to listen to in the United Nations, these millions of Algerians are denied education in their own language; and of course, the whole administrative apparatus employs French.

THIS ALONE IS QUITE SUFFICIENT to ensure discontent in a time of turmoil for the whole Arab world, a time when Arab states far smaller and weaker than Algeria have been gaining their independence. The overcrowded state of martime Algeria, and the fact that the French settlers, with better educational opportunities, easier credit and technical aid from the government, raise double the crop per acre of the native Algerians, makes it worse.

Finally, there is Morocco, which enjoys a status similar to that of Tunisia, as a protectorate with a local ruler through whom the French are supposed to govern the country. Many Frenchmen have regarded the pacification and development of the country under Marshall Lyautey as one of their most brilliant feats of modern times. The Moroccans have been less enthusiastic. And since their young Sultan—whose state visit to Paris I witnessed a year ago—has a stronger personal position and a better political flair than his counterpart, the Bey of Tunis, they have been pressing even harder than the Tunisians for reform. There is also more reason to hope that Morocco could be held together as a functioning state while passing through the stages leading to independence.

The Allied landing of November 1942 had a momentous effect on Morocco's future. It gave

—Wheeler

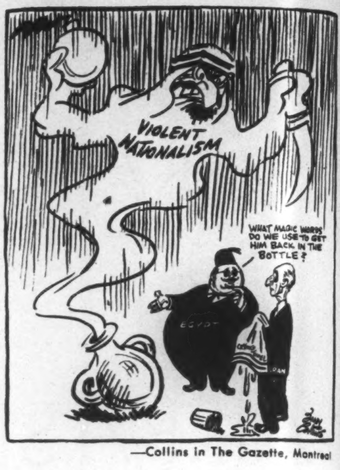
IT WAS TO HAVE BEEN DIFFERENT, when Roosevelt met Ib'n Saud in 1945 and assured him U.S. would never hurt Arab interests. Arabs thought themselves betrayed when Americans supported Jewish state in Palestine. Bitterness over defeat in Palestine War has intensified turmoil throughout the Arab world.

dramatic proof of the division and weakness of the French, some of whom tried to fight off, and others to help, the invasion. The influx of American soldiers, who may not have been so much appreciated personally, spread ideas of democracy with the implication that it produced great prosperity; and probably hastened the fusion of Moroccan nationalist factions into the Independence Party *Istiqlal*. And the landing made an indelible impression upon American strategic thinking.

Here was a territory, accessible from the Atlantic, but protected from invasion from Europe, an ideal staging-point on the way to Europe and a backstop for a defence of Europe. With a large local population to provide semi-skilled and unskilled labor, with its own food supply, with a railway and highway system leading along the North African shore, here was the ideal airbase for the age of long-range flight.

The Atlantic Treaty was not long ratified before the planners in the Pentagon were laying out six great new U.S. air bases in Morocco. There can't be much doubt that, in case of war, these would be used as atomic bases against Russia. Did the American authorities foresee that, with the chips down, there might be difficulties about using atomic bases in France and Britain, a use which could bring terrible retaliation on their dense populations while no such complaint could be effectively sustained in Morocco?

At any rate, the bases are under construction and some are finished. They represent a very important addition to the strength and deterrent power of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (which is that obscure word NATO spelled out). But in the long run—and today even five years would qualify as that—their continued availability will depend on a political solution which the French have scarcely begun to find, which we have no reason to suppose we can find any better, and which in the present state of Arab and Moslem turmoil may prove as elusive as a basis for agreement with the Egyptians over Suez.


VIOLENT NATIONALISM
WHAT MAGIC WORDS DO WE USE TO GET HIM BACK IN THE BOTTLE?
EGYPT
IRAN

—Collins in The Gazette, Montreal

WASHINGTON LETTER

KEFAUVER ENTERS THE LISTS

Washington.

THE FIRST MAN to declare himself a contender for the Democratic Party's candidature has now run up his colors—Senator Estes Kefauver, the junior Senator from Tennessee. Though he spent ten years as a Congressman before he became a Senator, Kefauver was unknown nationally until last year when the proceedings of the Senate Crime Investigating Committee, of which he was chairman, were televised.

Now, with the exception of President Truman himself, he is about the best-known member of the party.

Partly because of the muck he raked up by his investigations, and partly because his voting record shows him to be one of the most liberal and progressive voters in Washington, he is not very popular with the leaders of the Democratic Party.

It is common knowledge in Washington that President Truman does not like him. If he were to get the nomination at the Democratic Party convention in July, it would be over the dead bodies of the national committeemen, unless they came to the conclusion that to beat General Eisenhower, who, if he were the Republican Party's choice, would appeal to the nation as a man above party politics, they had better have a candidate who would do the same for the Democrats.

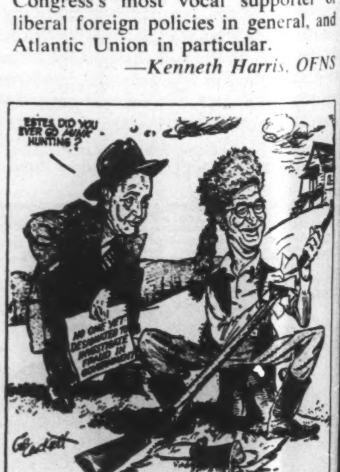
What the Democrat Party bosses would like most would be for Kefauver to run as candidate for Vice-President. That would spread his aura of reform over the party and suggest that there was no rift between the reformers and the main body. The Senator, however, has announced that he is going to run for the Presidential nomination only.

At 48, Kefauver looks young, and is about the burliest figure in the Senate, his training at college as a debater and a footballer having given him plenty of stamina.

Kefauver is married to a Scot, Nancy Patterson Piggott, who comes from a well-known Glasgow family, and has three children.

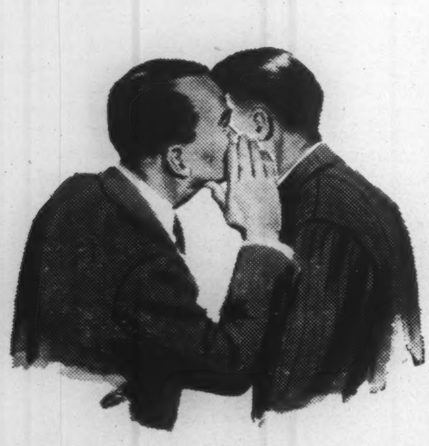
By profession he is a lawyer. He is Congress's most vocal supporter of liberal foreign policies in general, and Atlantic Union in particular.

—Kenneth Harris, OFNS


ESTES DID YOU EVER GO MINK HUNTING?
NO ONE YET DESIGNATED TO INVESTIGATE FRAUD IN GOVERNMENT

—Crockett in The Washington Star

KEFAUVER the crime-hunter—just the candidate for the corruption-ridden Democrats?



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NBH-1

CANADA SAYS NO TO NATO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

they are not the figures which will appear in the Canadian Budget. They are calculated by what are called "Atlantic Norms," an ingenious device for finding a basis of comparison between different countries' budgets. The $2,500 million includes everything that will appear in the budget for the Canadian Department of National Defence, plus a good many other items appearing under other departments. (The National Defence Budget which Mr. Abbott will present to Parliament runs—if he sticks to present intentions—above $2,000 million, but no hundreds of millions above.)

WHEN Douglas Abbott was being examined by the Three Wise Men in Paris before Christmas, he thought he had talked them out of this suggestion. He made a great deal of the balance of payments situation. He said he couldn't give away $200 million to Europe unless we borrowed it from the U.S. He objected particularly to the idea that it should take the form of giving away our basic raw materials. He said his proposed expenditures represented what Canada could afford to spend without endangering her economy: we were already in deficit on current account, and balanced that only by money borrowed for the U.S. We couldn't endanger our balance of payments any more.

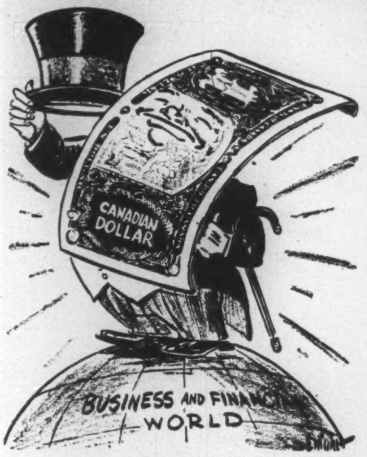
Then he came back home and abolished all foreign-exchange restrictions.

The arguments which swayed the Cabinet, when it rejected the NATO suggestion, have never been fully explained because the suggestion has never been officially admitted. But there was certainly a very strong feeling that it was wrong in principle for Canada to start giving away the basic materials by which we live. Exports of wheat, aluminum, copper and suchlike, are the national "bread-and-butter." This is the foreign trade by which we live. If we were going to give anything away, it was felt, it would be better to keep it strictly military, and give away finished arms.

The main objection to this, from the NATO point of view, is that gifts of arms—which may be fine in 1954—are not going to have much effect, if any, in 1952. Raw materials we could send immediately. They could immediately enable European countries to get their own armaments production going. But any arms Canada may have to give away in 1952 are still highly hypothetical.

FIVE YEARS AGO -
BUILDING COSTS
CITY TREASURY
TODAY -
INCREASED BUILDING COSTS
SAME CITY TREASURY
Butterfield

—Butterfield in the Vancouver Daily Province



—Knight in the Windsor (Ont.) Star

"TOP DOG"

In 1952 Canada is managing to spend about $1,400 million out of the $1,700 million voted for defence. In 1952-53 we may vote more than $2,000 million, but how much of it will we be able to spend? It all depends how far we can reduce the inevitable lags in getting armament production rolling. If things come along particularly well, the Cabinet is keeping the door open to the possibility of sending more to our allies than is now planned. But some of our allies just don't believe there can be anything to send.

In the background, of course, lies not only a disagreement about what risk Canada should take with her balance of payments, but also an underlying difference about the use of further aid to Europe. The predominant—though not conclusive—feeling in Ottawa is that it is no good bolstering up Western Europe or even Britain with continued gifts. They must first face the full facts of their own situation and take steps to get themselves out of the slough of inflation and unbalanced accounts. Nothing is to be gained by making them into "permanent pensioners."

WASHINGTON, most of all, combats this theory. It keeps saying that what we are trying to do in NATO is to create a defensive front against the Russians—and create it quickly. It is no good, sitting back and waiting for Europe to lift itself by its own bootstraps. If we want to stop the Russians on the Elbe rather than on the coast of Maine, then we must help in the defence of Europe, help quickly, and help effectively.

However this argument strikes you, the one fact stands out. NATO's first attempt to "spread the burden" of rearmament, the first attempt at an international plan to mobilize a common effort for a common cause, is not going too well. And it is not going too well because the countries which have been asked to do more—chiefly Belgium and Canada—will have nothing to do with the suggestion. International-defence planning is grand, it seems, so long as the other guy is asked to do the work.

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FILMS

The Childish Way

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE AGELESSNESS of feminine screen stars is the subject of endless speculation among the rest of us, who lack both the faculty and the facilities of the stars for staying young forever. They marry and divorce and have children and grandchildren and they still remain a perpetual and radiant 29.

But they give the game away when they attempt to present themselves as 12-year-old children, as June Allyson does in "Too Young To Kiss".

June Allyson isn't a grandmother yet, or anywhere near it. But she is beginning to push the fixed and magic 29; and the penalty of remaining 29 years old forever, is that you can't revert to little-girl roles. Time may stand still for you, but it won't turn backward.

To make things still tougher for the star the wardrobe department has rigged her out in an outfit that would look childish on a six-year-old. No 12-year-old looks like a six-year-old, or even a 12-year-old, if she can help it. She doesn't wear sailor hats or knee-length skirts. She has a cold-wave permanent and goes hatless; and she is happiest when her skirts are as close to her ankles as she can get them, in imitation of the New Look, which some years ago turned all the little girls into grown-up women. She doesn't wear Mary Ann slippers either and she stopped walking pigeon-toed at the age of five.

I HAVE never been able to figure out which is more painful to watch on the screen—child-stars who imitate grown-ups or grown-ups who imitate child-stars. After watching June Allyson in "Too Young to Kiss" however, I'm about ready to settle for Gigi Perreau, in anything.

The story has to do with an ambitious young lady pianist who is unable to get a hearing from a busy New York impresario (Van Johnson.) So she changes her clothes and hairdo, adds a dental brace, and enters a children's audition contest that he happens to be judging. In no time she has tricked him into a contract, and before long he is dazzled in love. There are some mildly funny moments, once one has become accustomed to the central incongruity, and fortunately June Allyson looks and behaves a good deal more authoritatively as a pianist than as a 12-year-old. She not only looks professional at the keyboard but contrives to stay in the same piano areas as the ghost pianist on the sound-track.

"CALLAWAY Went Thataway" takes an amiable and frequently entertaining crack at the television-cowboy vogue. Its hero (Howard Keel), a Western stalwart modelled broadly on the lines of Hopalong Cassidy, is drafted into television to replace the real Callaway (Howard Keel). The latter disappeared into Cuba on a prolonged bender shortly after the introduction of sound-films.

so a new Callaway must be produced to satisfy the demands of the breakfast-food-consuming clientele. He is discovered by a pair of sharpshooting press-agents (Fred MacMurray and Dorothy McGuire) and no one is aware of the substitution till the real Callaway turns up.

The introduction of the dazed cowpoke to the life and citizens of Hollywood is quite funny in a broad and simple way, and so is the re-introduction of the original Callaway, roaring drunk, and demanding restoration as the idol of young America. After that most of the comedy disappears in a cloud of yeasty sentiment and in the end there isn't much to distinguish "Callaway Went Thataway" from the medium it set out to parody.

EARLY in the century H. G. Wells wrote a story entitled "The Star", describing the advent of a new planet into our solar system. "When Worlds Collide" employs the same idea and throws in a jet-plane escape for a group of Earthlings. It is an ambitious production, filmed in lurid Judgment Day technicolor. But the old Wells story is still a lot more interesting to read than "When Worlds Collide" is to watch.

The production provides a number of dramatic trick-shots—a city inundated by a tidal wave, a volcanic eruption, the spires of drowned New York just visible above the flood. It also suggests, without exploring, the problem of restocking a second Noah's Ark. (It works out pretty much along the lines established by Noah, with the modern addition of the Encyclopedia Britannica.) Far too much of the remainder of the film is devoted to the problem of the two lovers, played by Richard Derr and Barbara Rush, both rudimentary actors.

"ON THE LOOSE" is a lugubrious little film which attempts to trace the cause of adolescent delinquency among the well-to-do. Being right up to the minute in its psychology, it pins the trouble on the parents (Melvyn Douglas and Lynn Bari). They were the ones who went off and left their seventeen-year-old daughter to eat her birthday cake alone; so she takes up with unfortunate associates and begins to drink hard liquor and presently throws herself in the lake. Whether parents take the message to heart or not, a lot of adolescents are going to love it.

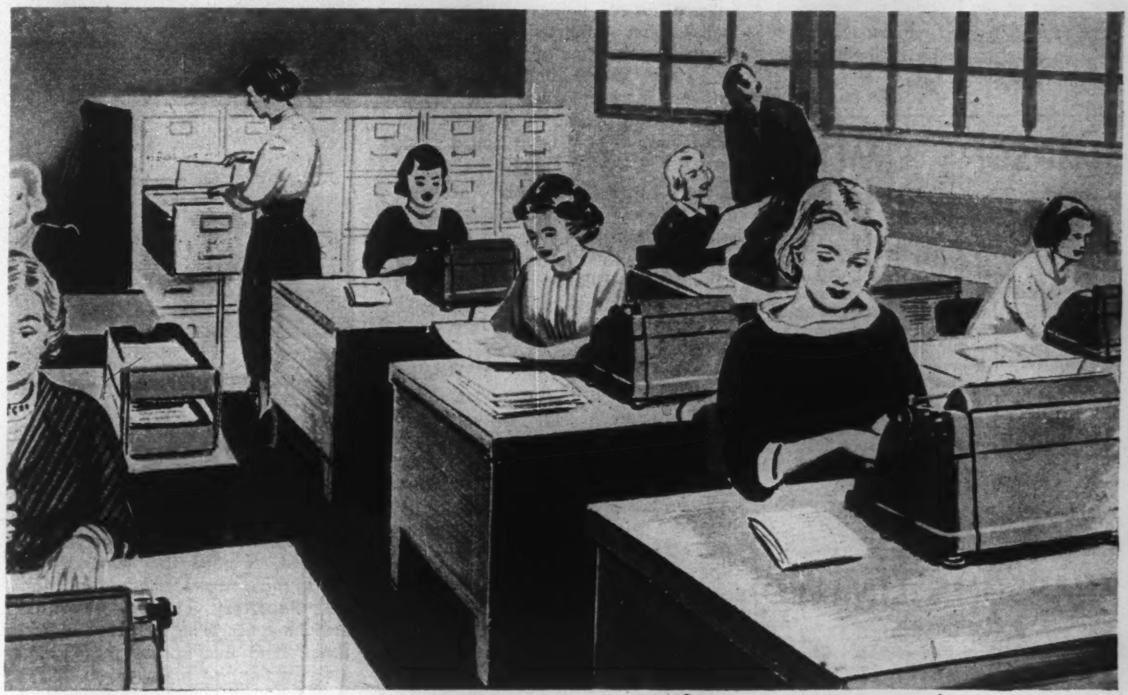
—MGM

"TOO YOUNG TO KISS"

BRITISH producers like nothing better than to take a private predicament and develop it into a national crisis with overtones of pandemonium. "Mr. Drake's Duck", which tells the story of a duck that lays uranium eggs, might have been one of the better British comedies if the central idea had been introduced at once and developed with logical perversity. Instead the film starts off as a rural comedy so mild and slow-paced that one would almost have welcomed the eruption of Ma and Pa Kettle.

The atomic egg arrives eventually, barely in time to save the production from going hopelessly addled, and there are some rewarding sequences towards the end. The film sadly lacks a reliable comedian, however, and though Douglas Fairbanks Jr. and Yolande Donlan are both tirelessly vivacious neither succeeds in being very funny.

■ The Ottawa Grand Opera Company opened its fourth season last month with two one-act operas in English. "Cavaleria Rusticana" was sung three years ago; repeated by request. This is an entirely Canadian company, organized and directed by H. BRAMWELL BAILEY. Profits from the public productions are ploughed back into the company. No one is paid.



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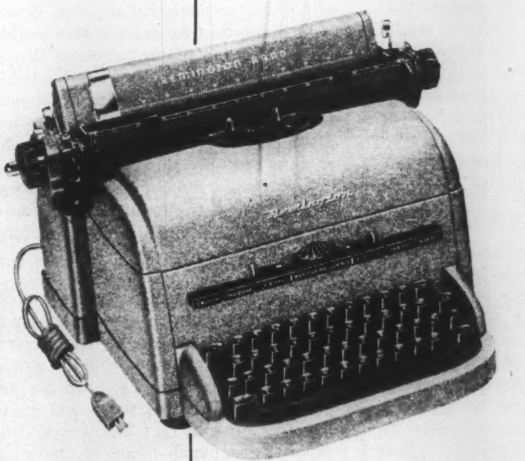

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THEATRE

A CRAP GAME AND MINK

by Margaret Ness

A NEWSPAPER GUY in a Damon Runyon story claimed that many legitimate guys are much interested in the doings of tough guys—and their dolls, of course—and consider them romantic.

Well, Toronto was certainly "interested" in the doings of "Guys and Dolls", that fabulous Runyonesque musical, to the tune of a sell-out two-weeks run. You didn't have to be a Runyon devotee to enjoy the vicissitudes of the floating crap game and its offshoot plots—but it added extra zest.

The entire cast was excellent, something that can't be said for most touring companies. Two of the principals are well-known to the general public . . . Allan Jones as the gambler Sky Masterson and "Slapsy" Maxie Rosenbloom as Big Jule.

The backers of these tough characters of Broadway and their "dolls" must have been real gamblers themselves. Runyon was the stuff of which good movies are made—"Lady for a Day" (based on his story, "Madame La Gimp") with its three Academy awards, "Little Miss Marker" with baby Shirley Temple, and "The Lemon Drop Kid" with Bob Hope. But Harry the Horse and Nicely-Nicely Johnson in a musical? Especially when most musicals were still in the conventional mould. ("Call Me Madam" hit Broadway just 48 performances ahead of "Guys and Dolls", and "The King and I" was some 146 performances later.) But they gambled and won—and also acquired the Drama Critics' Circle and the American Theatre Wing's awards for the best 1950-51 musical.

For dyed-in-the-wool Runyon fans "Guys and Dolls" has everything, including that stilted ungrammatical language that is the Runyon trademark. For balletomanes there is the crap-game ballet down in a sewer. For practically everyone there are the Frank Loesser songs that have become top hits, like "A Bushel and a Peck" and "I've Never Been in Love Before."

From the drama critics, not one carping note.

■ This seems to be another good year for Canadian playwrights. In the Fall, the London Little Theatre gave the première of their $1,000 prize-winning play, "Shadow of the Tree" by JOSEPH SCHULL of St. Eustache sur le Lac, Que., under the direction of Blanche Hogg. And in May the LLT plans a musical comedy by London's own WILL DIGBY, whose grim one-acter, "Over the Boiler Room," made the Regional and Dominion Festivals in 1949.

■ JEAN PAUL SARTRE is becoming the right theatre-thing-to-do these days. A University of Toronto production some years ago of his "No Exit" raised such a storm of protest it was played off the campus. But last Fall, Stage '49 of Toronto presented the play and CBC's Stage '52 produced it under the English title of "In Camera." And in Vancouver, the Totem Theatre opened their 1952 season with this much discussed play; found business so good they extended the run to three weeks. Last month Montreal Repertory Theatre's Workshop presented his "The Respectable Prostitute" and this Spring Jupiter Theatre of Toronto plans to do "Crime Passionel."

—Eric Skipsey

TOTEM THEATRE "impresarios": Stuart Baker (l) and Thor Arngrim of Vancouver.

Four Lives

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

life, most people dispense with this desire for knowledge, or subjugate it to the desire for money. It seems unfair to me that any man with the urge for knowledge, often denies it in favor of other responsibilities considered more important by most of the world. My conception of the scholar's life is that it would be a long and adventurous one, liberally salted with fine women (the scholar would know so much that his conscience would bother him less on this score than the beings of his three previous incarnations). But in the main his life would be a full indulgence of the aching human need for talk, study, and thought.

It must have occurred to someone by now that, under this system, par for the course would be four wives, and some people undoubtedly would manage to do better. I have no advice to offer on this score, except to note the obvious fact that it would be possible for each man to have as much variety in wives as he has in lives. But I suspect that in this matter as many mistakes would be made as under the present system. This would be due to the fact that the women a man may wish he had married in this lifetime would be other women in the next lifetime, and hard to find for that reason. I think no wife need take offence (although some will, nevertheless) at my assumption that a man would want a different wife for each life. I have just asked my wife, "Would you like to be married to a regular Navy officer?" She said, suspiciously, "No." I don't blame her. Maybe, for all I know, she wouldn't even want a free-lance writer again, but that is beside the point.

I suppose the point is that none of this is likely to come to pass, which I regret immensely.

MUSIC

New Records

THE SYMPHONIES OF WILLIAM BOYCE. Eight symphonies by Handel's contemporary, each one a miniature delight, are beautifully played and recorded by the Zimbler Sinfonietta. Apart from the ballet score "The Prospect Before Us" arranged by the late Constant Lambert from them, this is the first time they have been recorded (though another recording has been available in the U.S. since last autumn). *(Decca—DX105*)*

CONCERTO FOR CLARINET AND ORCHESTRA — *Mozart*. Reginald Kell, clarinetist and the Zimbler Sinfonietta. The glorious tone of the master clarinetist soars ahead of a somewhat pedestrian accompaniment but the whole effect is well worth it; LP transfer from original recording is good. *(Decca—DX7500)*

CANTATA No. 50; CANTATA No. 104 —*J. S. Bach*. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir under Carl Schuricht. On the other side the Motet "Singen Dem Herrn" by the Choir of the Berlin State Academy. Telefunken re-pressings lively in sound. Since most of the Cantata literature available on records is in bits and pieces on 78, the LP compendium should be welcome. *(Capitol—L8077)*

SYMPHONY No. 2 IN C MINOR—*Kabelevsky*. The Soviet composer for films (scores for Dovzhenko's "Frontier" and "Schorrs") reflects his better known compatriots Shostakovich and Prokofieff. Nevertheless this symphony is stormy, colorful and bold. The orchestra of the Academy of Santa Cecilia, Rome is conducted by Jacques Rachmilovich and the recording is good. *(Capitol—L8032)*

TRIO No. 1 in B flat — *Schubert*. The repressing of the Rubinstein—Feuerman — Heifetz version of the work is a worthy addition to Victor's "Immortal Performances" series. The vitality and emotional strength of their interpretation makes it an all-time collectors item. Recording: fair (old matrices) *(Victor—LCT1017.)*

MORE REVIEWS ON PAGE 36

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*All records reviewed are 33 rpm LP, unless otherwise specified.

REAL GRIPE IN KOREA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Viewed from inside the 25th Canadian Infantry Brigade area, or from the deck of a Canadian destroyer at sea, or from the cockpit of a North Star on the airlift, Canada's effort in the Korean war looks impressive and distinctively Canadian. But seen from the rear areas of the war, its perspective changes.

The Canadians are only a drop in a bucket of international manpower.

The real root of such gripes as you hear from them (and the proudest of soldiers gripe) is a feeling of loss of national identity, of submersion in, and dependence on, other countries' larger war establishments.

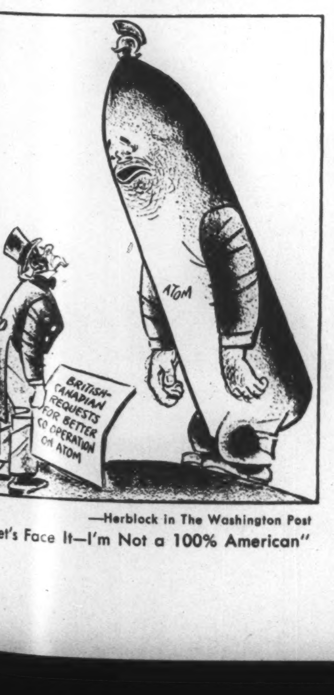
The Canadian soldier leaving Korea for his five days of "R and R" (rest and recuperation) in Japan is flown out by the American MATS. He goes to Ebisu leave centre, in the outskirts of Tokyo, which is Australian-run. (The Australians have a large establishment in Japan because of their part in the now-dissolving BCOF—pronounced *bee-cough* and standing for British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.)

THE MAN posted to the Canadian brigade's replacement group at Kure, Japan, is in a British-Australian military community and eats Australian rations. (He doesn't like the mutton.) The destroyers put in for stores either at Sasebo, an American base, or Kure, which is British. The North Stars of 426 Squadron load at McChord Field, Wash., and fly on the airlift as an integral part of MATS.

In every case Canada pays in full for the services its men, its ships and its aircraft receive. But in every case the Canadians involved complain that they feel like beggars: they are waiting in somebody else's line for their supplies or their transport.

At another level there is a similar—and more serious—problem: there is no real Canadian say, above the brigade, in the disposition of Canadian troops.

The Canadian brigade is a bit more than one-third of the fighting strength of the First Commonwealth Division. The division is predominantly British and its staff is almost entirely British.


ATOM
BRITISH-CANADIAN REQUESTS FOR BETTER CO-OPERATION ON ATOM

—Herblock in The Washington Post

"Let's Face It—I'm Not a 100% American"

The Commonwealth division is a part of I Corps, which also includes American and Republic of Korea troops. The command is for all practical purposes wholly American.

I Corps is a part of something baldly entitled the Eighth United States Army, Korea.

If the world had reached the stage of real internationalism, this submersion of the soldier and his commander into other countries' larger military establishments might not matter. But the world and men being what they are, it produces a constant slight irritation that in turn causes a psychological ulcer.

As to whether anything can be done about it, the answer is probably—not much.

THE EXTREME ends of the problem are perhaps open to cure—or to palliatives. Two probable results of Defense Minister Brooke Claxton's recent visit to Korea may be a request for more Canadian representation in the chain of command and arrangements for more Canadian news and entertainment to reach the troops in the field.

But the central body of the problem, which is a logistical one, can scarcely be touched: the logic of the small Canadian forces making use of the large transport and supply systems already in existence is overpowering. Any attempt at duplication would be costly, inefficient and plainly silly.

Nevertheless, some Canadian officers serving in the Far East allow themselves pipe dreams on the subject.

One such dream, which is perhaps not too far removed from reality and possibility, involves a change in the role of 426 Squadron. The proposal is that it should pull out of the U.S.-Japan airlift, which is in any case no longer short of aircraft, and operate instead two services: one from Canada direct to Tokyo, possibly employing only one aircraft on a weekly flight, principally to carry mail; the other a shuttle between Seoul and Japan, with three or four aircraft, to take care of Canadians going on "R and R" and of the wounded.

Another dream which some officers are dreaming is more tenuous. It concerns a reorganization of Canada's forces into a tri-service "task group" with the RCAF providing the Canadian brigade's air transport needs and possibly also supplying one or more fighter-bomber squadrons for close support, and with the navy guarding a Canadian sea supply line. It is an uneconomical, illogical dream, perhaps. But the fact that it exists is a proof of that subtle frustration of the nationally-submerged Canadian fighting man in Korea.

■ Korean awards: MAJOR REAL LIBOIRON, awarded the DSO for gallantry, as Commander of D Company of the "Van Doos" when, for five days, they battled thousands of Chinese to hold a vital ridge; SGT. LEO MAJOR of Montreal awarded the bar to his DCM; L. CPL. JOSEPH PAUL ANDRE HARVEY of Baie St. Paul, Que., awarded the DCM.

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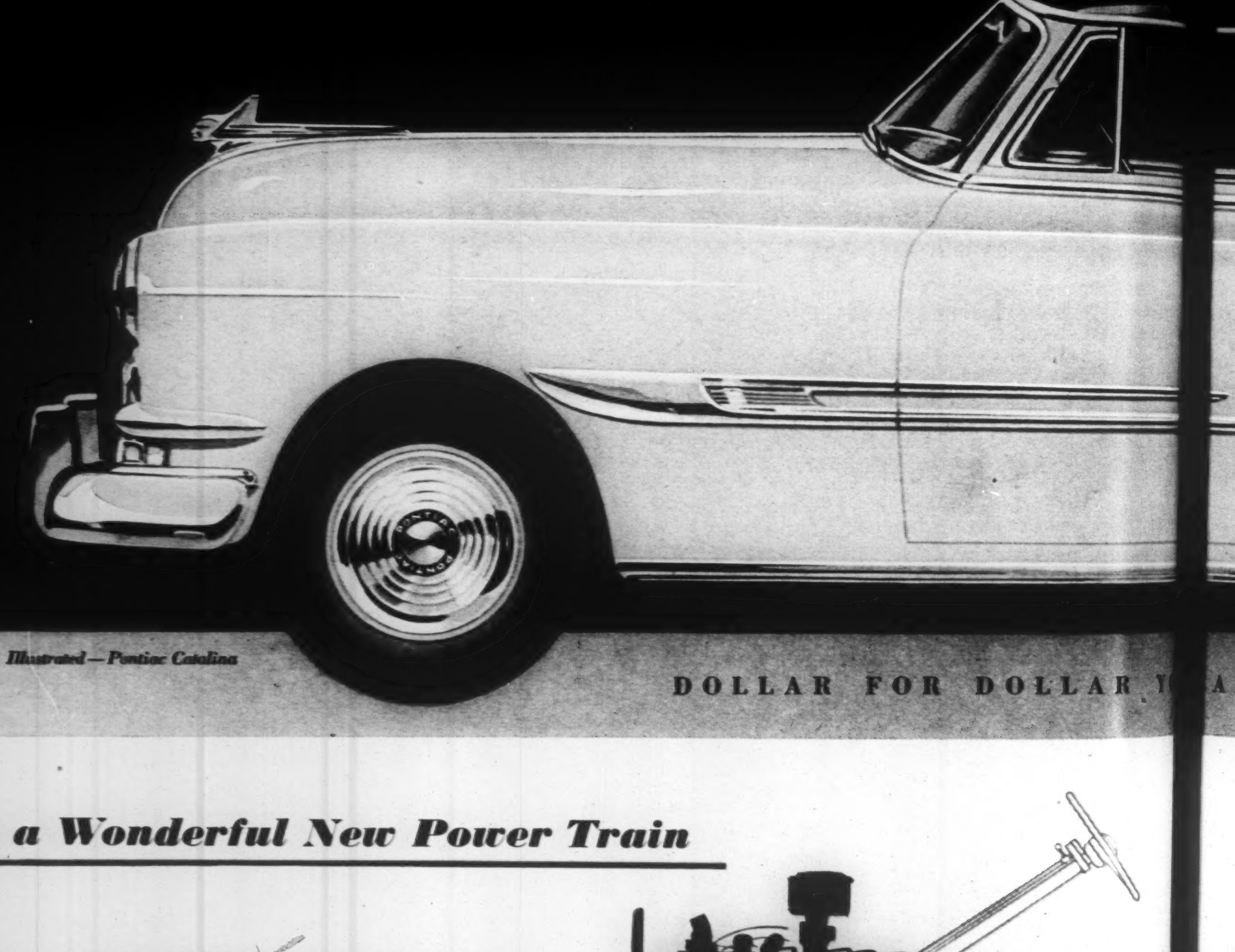

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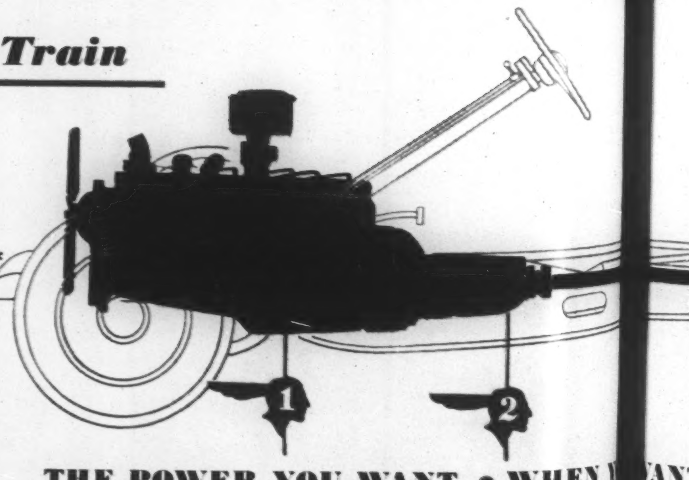

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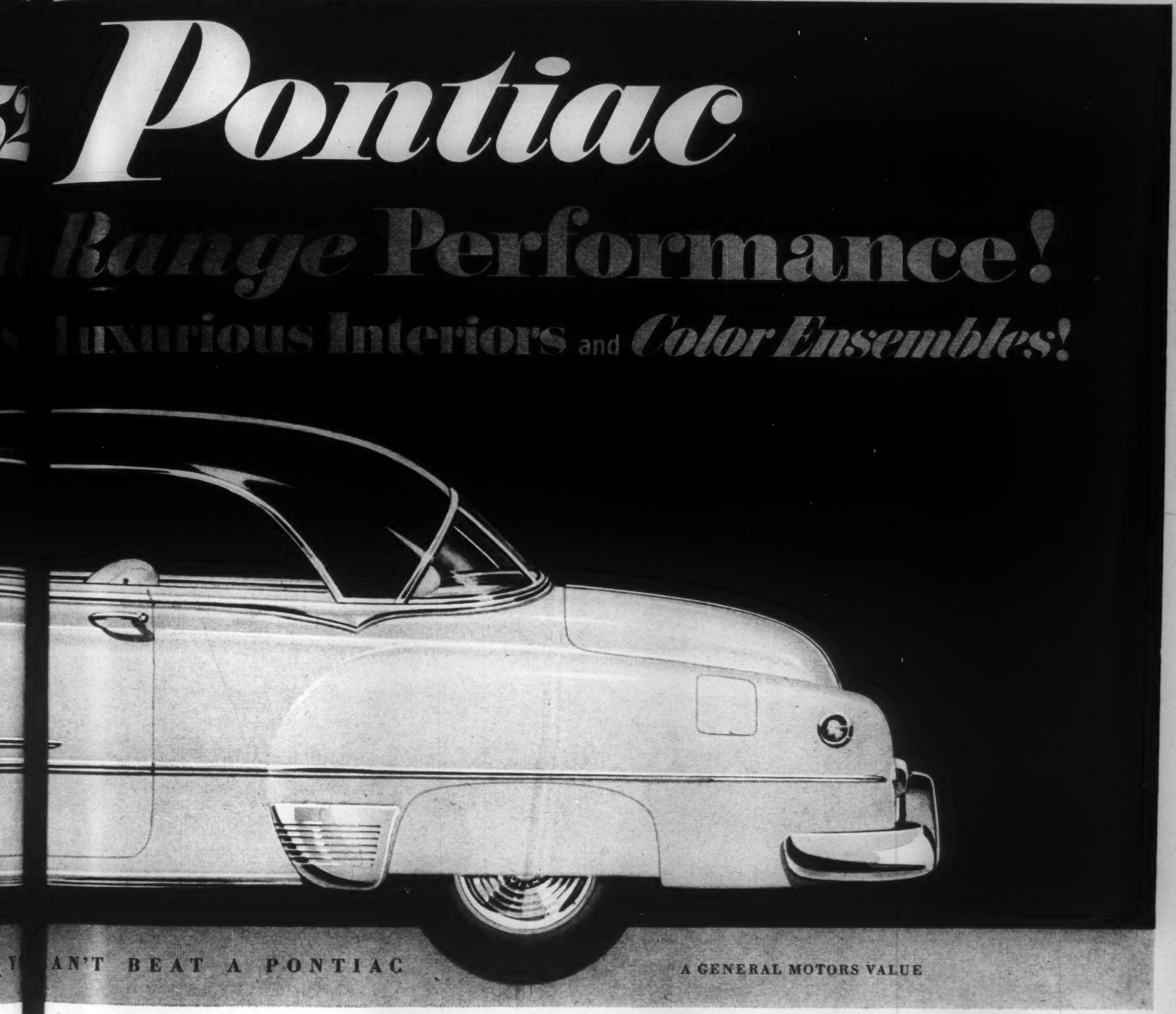

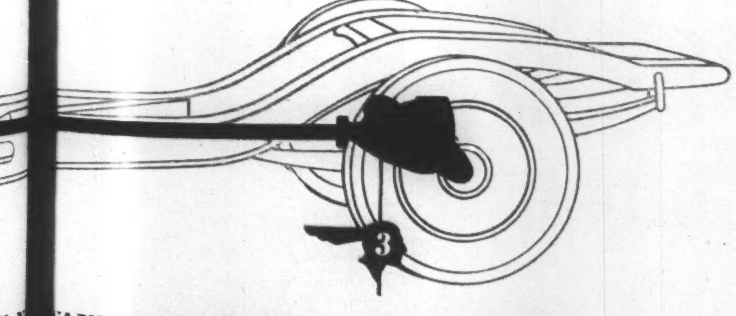

For an enthralling new experience in motoring pleasure and performance, see, test-drive the great new 1952 Pontiacs—just arrived at your Pontiac dealer's!

No words can fully describe the beautiful new Pontiacs in the Fleetleader and Chieftain series. Only when your own eyes have feasted on their luxurious new interiors and color harmonies will you know the full story of their beauty. And only your own foot on the accelerator can demonstrate the eager response of the high-compression Pontiac engines—for horsepower has been stepped-up on both the Pontiac "6" and the Pontiac "8".

Treat yourself, also, to a demonstration of Pontiac's spectacular new Dual-Range Hydra-Matic Drive.* Set it in Traffic Range, and feel how the high-compression engine streaks you out ahead. Then flick over to Economy Range and relax in effortless, silent riding ease.

Or, if you prefer, you can choose a 1952 Pontiac equipped with silk-smooth PowerGlide*—for Pontiac, and only Pontiac, offers you a choice of *two* completely automatic transmissions, combined with the new Economy Axle.

Above all, don't forget to check the price-tags on the wonderful new 1952 Pontiac line. In original cost, as in all else, you'll agree that "Dollar for Dollar you can't beat a Pontiac."

NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

Official opening of the centennial year of Laval University, Quebec City, takes place Feb. 21 to 23 with an expected gathering of more than 2,000 former students. Plans call for more than 60 meetings of various kinds during the year. The Committee in charge of proceedings is chaired by **Paul Henri Guimont**, a Quebec businessman and Secretary of the University's Faculty of Social Sciences.

■ This term something new has been added at the University of Alberta—two courses in Ukrainian language and culture via the Department of Extension. The beginners' course is being given by Edmonton lawyer **P. J. Lazarowich**; more advanced course by **Dr. Orest Starchuk** who studied law languages at the University of Chernovitz and now lectures in Slavic studies at the U of A.

■ Time was when universities dealt only with the "humanities"—but University of BC has come up with a new-style humanity in its study of deer. Yes, that's right—wild deer. And the actual objective is a long-term nutritional test. The test is under **Dr. I. McTaggart Cowan**, zoologist, and **Dr. Alex Wood**, animal nutritionist, and seeks data on deers' feed requirements for maximum growth.

■ A Montreal dentist went to Esquimalt, BC, recently for the rechristening of the cruiser *Uganda*. But then he happened to be the **Hon. Gaspard Fauteux**, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec Province, and his presence was in honor of the fact that the cruiser was becoming HMCS *Quebec*. Acquired from Britain, the vessel will be used for sea training and will be based at Halifax.

■ Four more names have been admitted to the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union Hall of Fame. Three are Toronto oarsmen: the late **Lou Scholes**, **Joe Wright, Jr.**, and **Jack Guest, Sr.** The fourth was a speed skater, the late **Charles I. Gorman** of Saint John, NB.

■ Two years ago the Edmonton Mercurys won the World's hockey championship in Europe. Now they are back on a European exhibition tour, and as Canada's Olympic Games hope, will end up at Oslo, Norway, in time for the Olympic start, Feb. 14. Their sponsor and "Chief" is "**Jim**" **Christiansen**.

■ Ontario's No. 1 amateur golfer for 1951, according to the ranking committee of the Ontario Golf Association, is 22-year-old **Gerry Kesselring** from the Kitchener Westmount Club. He won the Ontario Amateur, was fourth lowest in the Canadian Open, reached the quarter-finals in the Canadian Amateur.

■ Vancouver radio station CKMO and the Vancouver Little Theatre has started a series of radio dramas for Sunday night listening. And they give a chance to budding playwrights, too, by sponsoring a Vancouver competition. The best plays submitted are to be aired in March. Last Sunday (Feb. 3) the play was by Vancouverite actor **Juan Root** whose three-act play "The House I Build" was entered in the 1951 BC Regional Drama Festival.

■ Appointment: **Albert Deschamps**, Montreal contractor, appointed by the Defence Production Department to look after Canada's interest in defence construction in Europe.

■ Regina barrister **E. H. M. Knowles** was recently awarded the Silver Wolf, one of Scouting's senior medals. Knowles has been active in Scouting in Saskatchewan since his youth when he was a member of one of the first Boy Scout troops in Canada at Kamsack, back in 1910, He is Provincial Scout Commissioner and has been since 1943.

■ From the cancer scholarship fund set up by the Kinsmen Clubs across Canada, a $3,650 Fellowship has been awarded to **Dr. John Bates**, a native of Bathurst, NB, and now in Montreal. This will enable Dr. Bates to complete his studies in clinical and experimental neuropathology in New York City.

■ Third generation KC in the family happened to **Hugh Mackenzie** of Toronto. Grandfather Hugh Mackenzie practised in Truro, NS, and became a KC in 1907; Father **Kenneth F. Mackenzie** of Toronto was appointed KC in 1928. Incidentally, the newest KC in the family is the second youngest KC in Ontario.

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B U S I N E S S

LUMBER INDUSTRY SHIFTS ITS SIGHTS

by Hal Tracey

CANADIAN LUMBER EXPORTS — ALL SPECIES

	TO U.S.	TO U.K.
1951 (ten months)	1.83 billion board feet	.74 billion board feet
1950	3.02 billion board feet	.27 billion board feet
1949	1.40 billion board feet	.47 billion board feet
1946	.96 billion board feet	.71 billion board feet
1941	1.23 billion board feet	.82 billion board feet

DURING the war and postwar years, businesses, if they could get the labor and materials to turn out their products, were able to sell them almost without effort. But most of them, with an eye on a postwar depression or recession that didn't develop, continued to keep public demand for their products alive.

The lumber industry wasn't one of these, however. Other branches of the forest products industry have put on intensive publicity campaigns but lumbermen as a whole have never seen the need for a public relations campaign. Even the doldrums in which they found themselves during the depression didn't change this view materially.

Now the doldrums have passed, and lumbermen want to make sure they stay in the past. The subsequent right-about-face regarding public relations is an interesting development coming as it does in an industry traditionally coy about publicity and at a time when its sales are still high. It seems to establish what has been a trend during the last year: in Canada, at any rate, business has to get out and "sell" if it wants its products to move—even if the business concerned is a long-established one whose product meets a basic need. Even the lumbering industry is not immune to the effects of fluctuating markets and new competition from new products.

Fluctuating sales to the U.K. and the U.S. (see table) have caused lumbermen to look to the Canadian market with new interest. Another consideration is the rate at which substitutes in the building field are displacing lumber. Substitutes have already replaced shingles and lath, and are making inroads into wooden sheeting and flooring products. But if Canada's economic expansion continues, substitutes will not have much effect on the lumber market, lumbermen predict. If there should be a recession, however, the impact of substitutes would be serious for the lumber industry. The lumbermen's answer is a sizeable PR campaign to keep their product and their industry popular in Canada. It's aimed at home building, heavy industry, farm building and renovation, and, for the long term, the schools, to interest the younger generation in their products.

First step in the campaign was selling the idea of building wooden homes. This was begun last year in cooperation with Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The industry offered to sell plans that featured the use of wood to prospective home builders, and got a big response. The plan is being continued this year, with additional literature being offered. The credit restrictions placed on housing last year did not affect the industry generally because industrial construction was heavy, and it more than took up the slack.

In order to continue the association between homes and lumber, the industry plans within the next year or two to build some model wooden homes, emphasizing that many inside fixtures can be built of wood, such as cabinets and cupboards.

Another market the Canadian Lumbermen's Association plans to explore fully is the farm market, one that lumbermen have virtually ignored for the last half century. Although a majority of farm homes and buildings are of frame construction, there has been little or no merchandising done by lumber distributors in purely rural areas.

Since 68.9 per cent of all farm homes are of frame construction, lumbermen feel they would be passing up a good bet if they don't make a determined effort to persuade the farmer to renovate with wood. Once the home is renovated, there is the barn—65.6 per cent of Canada's farms have wooden barns — and 74.4 per cent of other farm buildings are wooden. Replacement of these buildings is running 20 to 30 per cent.

The industry is going right to the heart of the matter, to the farm kitchen. They feel that if the kitchen is renovated, it will interest the farmer in carrying the process quite a bit further.

The Canadian Lumbermen's Association has for some time supported forestry scholarships and entomological scholarships at the University of Toronto, and the University of New Brunswick, but there has been no educational program for those in high schools and public schools. This will be part of the 1952 program.

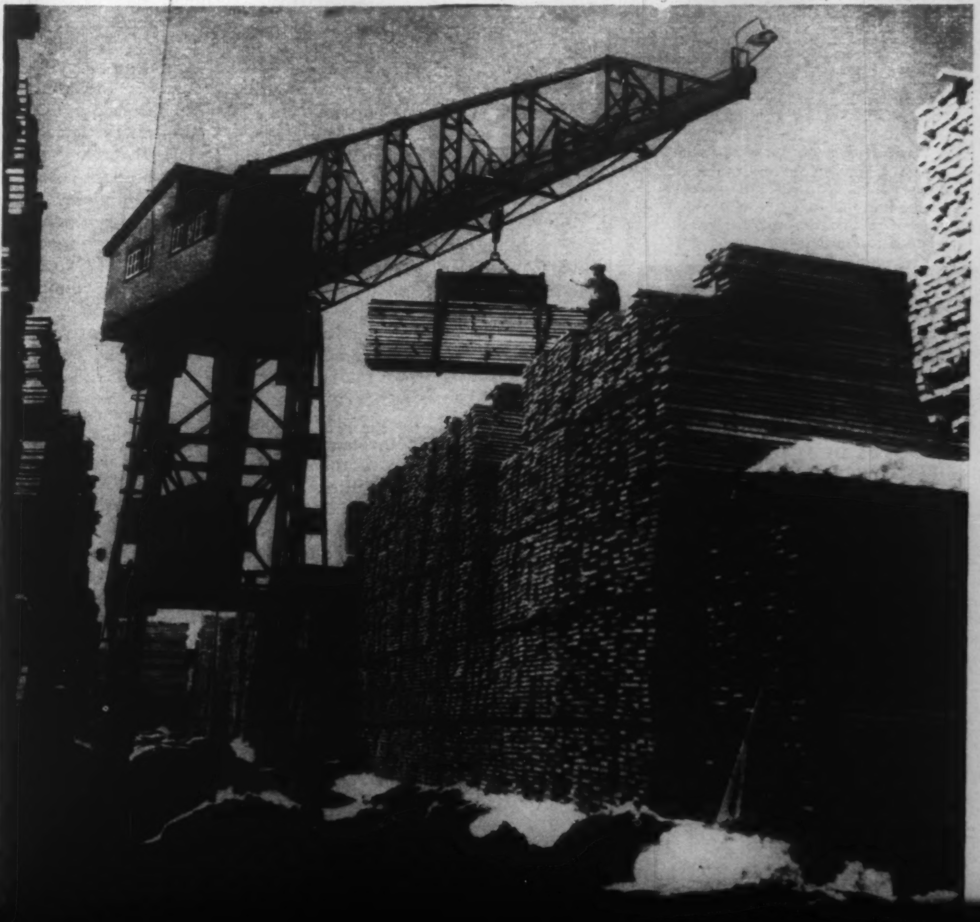
Although the publicity campaign is still in its infancy, it marks a revolution in the thinking of lumbermen in the last few years. Formerly, the industry did not believe in publicity; in fact, there was a prevailing opinion that any publicity at all was "bad" for the industry. Now there has been been a swing away from the old prejudice.

But all the old prejudice isn't overcome yet. The industry is decentralized, with a complex sales network, and conditions in manufacturing and distributing may vary considerably within 500-mile areas. It is difficult to establish a national pattern under such circumstances. In addition, there are regional axes to grind in various sections of the country.

Although the main concentration is on the U.S. and home markets, lumbermen are alive to the danger of putting all their eggs in one basket, and an attempt is being made at the same time to find new markets. Meanwhile, if the industry can capture its share of the home market, and increase its sales in the heavy construction field, lumbermen feel they are making friends for the future, when sales conditions may not be so rosy as they are now.

BIG LOAD: Travelling crane piling lumber. The industry's new campaign is designed to keep demand up.

—Ont. Dept. of Lands and Forests



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HEAD OFFICE WINNIPEG

RESOURCES OF CANADA INVESTMENT FUND LTD.
FONDS DE PLACEMENT DES RESSOURCES DU CANADA LTÉE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of SEVEN CENTS per share has been declared on the outstanding Common Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on 15th February, 1952 to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st January, 1952, and to holders of Bearer Share Warrants on presentation of Coupon No. 5 on and after 15th February, 1952, as stated therein.

By order of the Board.
ADJUTOR SAVARD,
Assistant Secretary.

Montreal, Que., 23rd January, 1952.

THE MARKET: STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA

EXPANSION PLUS STABILITY

by George Armstrong

STEEL is the basic industrial metal and the industry ranks among the most important in Canada. The reasons for the increase in productive capacity now being installed are not hard to understand.

EXPANSION PROGRAM: The current expansion in our steel industry will make Canada largely self-sufficient. The rated capacity of our steel industry will be raised from 3,672,000 tons at the beginning of 1951 to 4,500,000 tons by the middle of 1952. This will approximately equal our current consumption, so further growth in the industry will depend on population growth. The cost of the whole program will be about $150 million. That we will have excess capacity is possible, but not probable.

ECONOMICS: Normally cyclical, the steel industry is tending to display a more stable pattern than was the case in the pre-war years.

Essential to the successful operation of a steel company are iron ore, coal and markets. The location of a steel plant is determined by these three forces; proximity to market is probably the most important of them, particularly when freight rates are rising.

Because the steel industry handles such enormous tonnages at such a low margin of profit management and know-how are all-important factors. Vertical integration and well balanced, adequate finishing capacity are also important. Sheet steel and tinplate have been the two most rapidly growing divisions of the steel industry. Rails and structural shapes have had the poorest record of growth in usage in recent years.

RELATIVE POSITION: How does Steel of Canada stack up? In point of size it is the largest Canadian steel producer—about 40 per cent of the total. It is not so well off for iron ore as Algoma or Dosco, but the Pickands-Mather group to which it belongs is very strong and has or will have adequate supplies. Coal supplies are ample. The big advantage Stelco possesses is proximity to the area where most of the steel is consumed in Canada. The management is accorded top rating from the standpoint of technical knowledge. Good working relations with several leading American steel companies permit Stelco to keep ahead of the parade. Stelco is strongly identified in expanding, profitable lines such as sheet and tinplate; produces merchant bars, plates, strips, wire, bolts, nuts, screws, nails and rivets. Incidentally, it reports no production of rails or structural shapes.

COMPANY: Steel of Canada was incorporated in 1910. In addition to the basic steel plant, located at Hamilton, Ont. four wire mills are operated in Hamilton and Montreal, bolt plants in Brantford, Toronto and Montreal, and a forging plant at Gananoque, Ont. At Hamilton, Stelco has three blast furnaces with a present annual capacity of 675,000 tons of pig iron; 13 basic open-hearth furnaces and one 70 ton electric furnace with a combined annual ingot capacity of 1,105,000 tons and 141 coke ovens with annual capacity of 850,000 tons.

During the past 12 years $68 million or more has been spent on improvements and expansion: In January, 1951, a new $45 million program was announced which is to raise pig iron capacity to 1,125,000 tons, and steel-ingot capacity to approximately 1,750,000 tons by early 1953. This figure is more than double prewar capacity and 50 per cent above current rated capacity.

Estimated cost of the program has recently been revised upwards to $60 million. The additions will include four large open-hearth furnaces, another blast furnace of 500,000 tons annual capacity, 83 coke ovens, and dock ore and coal-handling facilities. The existing mills will have sufficient capacity to roll the entire increased ingot tonnage after relatively moderate expenditures.

FINANCING: A portion of the funds for the expansion program were obtained from the issue, in April 1951, of $15 million of debentures. At the end of 1950, working capital amounted to $52 million, $29.6 million of which was cash and government securities. Heavy depreciation allowances and undistributed profits resulted in a net increase of $11.5 million in working capital in 1950. This sum has been earmarked for the expansion program. Under the circumstances Stelco expects to complete the present construction program without recourse to new financing. Continually increasing construction costs is the principal uncertainty.

Presently outstanding capitalization consists of $34,627,000 funded debt, $6,496,300 cumulative 7 per cent preference stock of $5 par value, and 2,300,000 ordinary shares, no par value. The two stocks have virtually equal status.

EARNINGS: Earned surplus of over $61 million at December 31, 1950, reflects a conservative dividend policy. Dividends have been paid on the preference shares in each year since 1910 and on the ordinary shares since 1916. Following splitting of the preference and ordinary shares in 1950, on a five-for-one basis, quarterly payments of 20¢ per share have been paid on both classes of stock with an extra of 30¢ in February of 1951 and 1952, bringing the annual dividend to $1.10 per share. This rate has been well covered by earnings of $3.89 per share in 1950 and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

W. O. TWAITS, a director of Imperial Oil and general manager of its producing department, has been elected a vice-president of the company. A native of Galt, Ont., Mr. Twaits joined Imperial's manufacturing department in 1933. He served in various departments of the company at Sarnia, Calgary and Toronto before becoming a director in 1950.

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H. DOUGLAS COO,
President & Managing Director

BUSINESS COMMENT

A BRIGHT NEW WORLD

by P. M. Richards

A TERRIBLE time in which to live? No. It's a great privilege to live at this time when the world is at the beginning of a new era of advancement—economic, political and social—such as has never been known before. Despite their magnitude, the ills which press so hardly upon us today are no more than the discords inevitable in a transition from an old, strongly-established order to a new, and we are giving them too much of our attention, which should rather be focussed on "the light at the end of the tunnel", now plainly discernible. Already we have taken the first, most difficult, steps toward achievement of the new international order (notwithstanding Canada's present refusal to increase her contribution to NATO).

This is the inspiring view offered us by Sebastian Haffner, well-known writer on international affairs, in a London *Observer* article, and it is important, to my mind, because it is the first coherent and reasonably convincing argument that hope—warm hope—should rule us, instead of our present confusion, fear and even despair.

In the beginning of this century, says Haffner, we had an international order which had lasted 85 years, which was beginning to be distinctly over-ripe, and which was visibly moving towards its dissolution. In 1914-18 it finally broke down and since then we have lived in an age of international disorder, conflict and anarchy. We have not yet emerged from that transitional stage, but we are in process of doing so, and we can now see the shape of the coming new order. It will be an order geographically centred on America instead of Europe, and politically as superior to the pre-1914 European age as the Roman Empire was superior to the system of the Greek city states.

In the emerging new international system, Haffner says, national sovereignty will have disappeared among fully developed civilized industrial states—except Russia. The United States, Canada, Western Europe, Greece, Turkey, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand will form one political system, possibly in the form of a Federal Union, possibly under some other political designation still to be worked out. At any rate, their economies, armed forces and foreign policies will have become one; war among them will be impossible; inside them, ideas and people will move freely; national frontiers will have become mere local boundaries, poverty will have disappeared, and the standards of security will be unequalled since the Pax Romana.

The Western community exists now and is in action, but the statesmen must give it its formal constitutional shape. The people of its constituent nations must see what it is that now forms the basis of their life and liberty and must transfer their allegiance and fellow-feeling from their old local states to the new wider community.

As to the possibility of war with Russia, Haffner says that once the grand union of the West is fully established, the Russians would be mad to attack or provoke it, and the West could patiently wait until Russia tired of sterile isolation and sought a more cooperative relationship. Similarly, it could be tolerant of the immature nationalism of the under-developed lands until, with Western aid, they became ready for full citizenship in what would then become the first World State.

All this Haffner sees as nothing but the beginning of the most commonsensical political adjustment to the scientific revolution—"that great self-liberation of the human spirit that has been in progress for the last three or four centuries and that has shrunk the earth, thrown open nature's treasure house to man, and made war and class-war—the fight between man and man and nation and nation for scarce necessities — utterly superfluous and obsolete. And that revolution itself is far from exhausted."

Canadians may be inclined to view this pooling of resources with some doubt on the ground that their country will put in more than other not-so-rich states. But given assured peace and international cooperation, modern science can produce wealth enough for all. Today's great menacer is war, not poverty, and real Western union will protect us against it.

Taxes and Prices

ACCORDING to *The Winnipeg Tribune,* which has had a staff writer, Val Werier, do a series of articles on prices and taxes, the small retailer regards the banning of retail price maintenance as an attempt on the part of the Ottawa Government to blame the retailer for high prices. The retailer himself blames the Government's own taxes, especially the pyramiding of taxes.

Werier shows what happens in the case of one product, an electric iron, imported from the United States. The U.S. factory's or distributor's price is $5. A duty of 22½ per cent raises it by $1.12 to $6.12. An excise tax of 25 per cent on the $6.12 raises it by $1.53 to $7.65. A sales tax of 10 per cent on the original price plus duty raises it by 61 cents to $8.26. A mark-up of 20 per cent by the Canadian distributor or wholesaler brings it to $9.91. And a mark-up of 50 per cent by the retailer brings it to $14.86.

The *Tribune* says that the public's roar would be directed where a lot of it belongs if merchants could show on tickets accompanying goods the amounts of taxes involved. It adds that the way the federal surplus is building up, it might not be a bad

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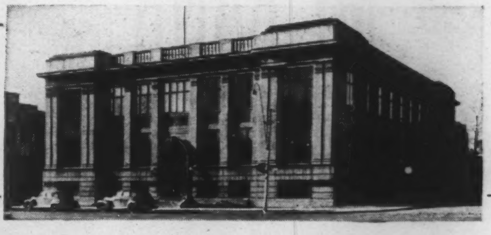


HIGHLIGHTS FROM OUR 53RD ANNUAL REPORT

SETTLED BUSINESS
1950 $14,200,000 1951 $19,500,000
INCREASE 37%

GAIN OF INSURANCE IN FORCE
1950 $6,400,000 1951 $11,150,000
INCREASE 75%

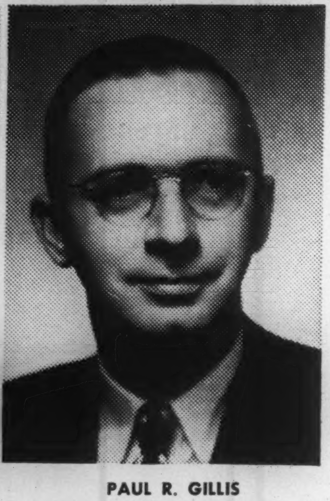
INSURANCE IN FORCE
1950 $125,350,000 1951 $136,500,000
INCREASE 9%

TOTAL ASSETS
1950 $24,666,000 1951 $26,320,000
INCREASE 7%

INTEREST RATE EARNED
1950 4.24% 1951 4.41%

T5-52

GEORGE H. JACKSON



PAUL R. GILLIS

Mr. Jackson has been appointed vice president—sales and advertising of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, succeeding Horace H. Greenfield, who has resigned to take over the Ford-Monarch dealership in Simcoe, Ont. Mr. Jackson has been with Ford of Canada since 1916. Following long experience in both the domestic and export fields, he became the first managing director of Ford Motor Co. of New Zealand in 1935, and during the war was director of production for the New Zealand Government. He returned to Canada in 1949 to serve as vice president—overseas operations and at the time of his present appointment was vice president—parts and accessories.

Mr. Gillis, who succeeds Mr. Jackson as head of Ford of Canada's parts and accessories division is a native of Saint John, N.B. and has had wide experience in the automotive sales field. During the war he served as a lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy. Prior to his appointment as general manager of the parts and accessories division, he had been general sales manager and, since last September, assistant general manager. ❊

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TO A MILLION CANADIANS

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WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

AD102

GOOD READING IN NEXT WEEK'S

SATURDAY NIGHT

Our Talk Is Selling Canada Short
by Leslie Roberts

Why British Columbia's Coalition Split
by Charles Lugrin Shaw

Mining News on the Level
by D. M. LeBourdais

Australia: What the Royal Couple Will See
by Thomas Dunbabin

Immigration: Everybody's Business
by William Friedmann

guess that indirect taxes, hidden taxes, are milking the public almost twice as heavily as their favorite bête noire, the personal income tax.

Milestone

NEXT MONTH the Alberta Conservation Board is expected to hand down its decision as to whether that province's reserves of natural gas are big enough to permit gas to be exported. Whatever the decision, two facts are outstanding: that natural gas reserves are rising rapidly and that natural gas can bring industries to Alberta.

New proof of the latter is the recent announcement that the Sherritt Gordon nickel refinery is to be built at Fort Saskatchewan near Edmonton, on which *The Edmonton Journal* comments: "The truly significant fact is that a mining company operating in northern Manitoba has decided to ship its ore concentrates 860 miles by rail in order to take advantage of Alberta gas for its refining. This says volumes for the value of gas kept in Alberta."

The decision to place the plant in Alberta resulted from the development (Canadian) of a new refining process requiring large quantities of natural gas. The *Journal* points out that this should not prove to be an exceptional case, that various new methods of ore refining similarly require large supplies of natural gas, that gas has great industrial attraction as a source of heat and energy, and that Alberta's enormous reserves of coal and oil add to the possibilities of ore treatment in that province. Incidentally, the new Sherritt Gordon refinery will add about 8,500 tons a year to Canada's annual nickel production of around 137,500 tons.

It is good to export our natural products to other countries which need them. But it is also good to use them to bring new industries here.

Canada's Place

THE CONCEPTION of Canada as part of an economic and political community of Western states is stressed in a new up-to-date edition of "The Modern World" by Dr. R. A. MacKay of Ottawa and Dr. S. A. Saunders of Toronto (*see Page* 3). The book makes it clear that national isolation is a thing of the past and that world leadership has passed from Europe to North America, with European support. The thought arises: just what part will Canada play in such a set-up? Are we, perhaps, to be mainly a supplier of raw materials for other more highly industrialized nations to process?

The fact that we are still exporting too much, for our own good, of our production in raw material form has often been discussed here and is emphasized by various current commentators. Alex Gray, President of the Canadian Exporters' Association, said that we should not be elated by high-sounding figures of production and trade; that it was time we faced certain sobering problems in our economy and took steps to meet them.

The chief problems, Mr. Gray said, are that the bulk of Canada's imports is in highly manufactured goods, while the great bulk of exports is in raw materials and semi-finished goods, and that over 65 per cent of our exports go to the United States, which does not want to admit goods which compete with her own manufactured products. Mr. Gray urged that we take a leaf out of the United States' book and provide ourselves with tariffs adequate to protect home industries, and that we intensify our efforts to sell more manufactured goods abroad. He suggested that we should buy more from Great Britain and other countries with whom we have a favorable balance of trade, that we should "buy Canadian" as much as possible, and that we strive to cut production costs to put ourselves in a competitive position to get more export business.

The rise in our production costs should cause general concern, Mr. Gray thought. A comparison of figures for September, October and November of 1951 with the same months of 1950 showed that labor income had increased approximately 16 per cent, labor's hourly earnings in general manufacturing had increased 15.8 per cent, and values of manufacturers' inventories had increased 34 per cent, but the value of shipments increased only 9 per cent and retail sales for the whole of 1951 went down by 9 per cent from the previous year.

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On January 22nd, 1952, a quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value Shares of this Company payable March 5th, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 4th, 1952.

Montreal JAMES A. DULLEA
January 22nd, 1952 Secretary

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 258

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of twenty-five cents per share upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1952.

By order of the Board,
T. H. ATKINSON, General Manager.
Montreal, Que., January 15, 1952.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

"COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 25 cents per share has been declared on the no par value common stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited, payable March 1st, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on January 31st, 1952.

By Order of the Board

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary

—NS Bureau of Information

DOWN TO WORK: Science brightens prospects of 12,000 Nova Scotia miners.

CANADIAN BUSINESS

BRIGHTER NS COAL OUTLOOK

by Jack Wilcox

FOR SOME YEARS now, and especially since the railways' trend to diesels got underway, Nova Scotia's 12,000 soft coal miners have worried over the question: "Where is the province's coal industry heading?" The answer seemed to be, "downhill."

The report of a three-man commission which had been set up to study operations of the independent mines was discouraging. Faults within the industry included, among slightly less disturbing factors, obsolete equipment and dwindling markets. Briefly, the independents were sliding downhill; some bootstraps needed pulling up, the commission reported, and this had to be done quickly.

Another report gave results of a Government search for a remedy for the ills during the past year. On the basis of studies by Mines Department officials, made at both Windsor, Ont., and Pittsburg, Pa., the Government is studying a proposal to introduce a low-temperature carbonization process to the Nova Scotia coal industry. The process, according to the Minister, A. H. McKinnon, would utilize waste and low-quality coal and holds promise for the introduction of a flourishing chemical industry into Nova Scotia. The process would give off high-quality coke, tars, and gases; from the tars and gases, production of the many by-products of coal could be undertaken inexpensively and profitably.

Chief reason for the Department's survey was the dwindling market. The Canadian National Railways, long the Number One purchaser of NS coal, had been decreasing its orders in recent years. The inroads of diesel, not only within the CNR organization but also in Canadian industry generally, have been creating a selling problem for coal.

The same reason was given for setting up the three-man commission, which, in its report, considered CNR trends most important.

"During the year 1950," stated the report, one mining company "contracted for the sale of 31,000 tons of screened coal to the CNR, and for 1951 the contract was for 25,000; for 1952 the quantity is likely to be further cut to 20,000 tons.

Officials hope that the low-temperature carbonization proposal will be the answer to the marketing problems. Low-quality slack coal, and waste coal, both of which are abundant in Nova Scotia, can be transformed by the process into neat, ball-shaped coke of excellent quality. The smokeless coke resembles anthracite in its burning qualities, and does not clinker. There is no doubt that a substantial domestic market for this product could be found, according to officials of the industry.

Approval of the Government's proposal would lead to establishment of a pilot plant; through this Government-operated laboratory, all coals in the Province could be tested, and the quality and quantity of the coke and by-products to be obtained could be determined.

The purpose of the plant, of course, would be to show the operator just what he stands to gain from the erection of a low-temperature carbonization retort. He could then, if interested, acquire the facilities necessary for production.

A capital cost of some $650,000 would provide a one-unit carbonizing plant producing about 150 tons of coke a day. A four-unit plant, at a cost of some $2,250,000, would yield a capacity output of 650 tons a day.

A report issued by the Department shows that where coal costs $8 a ton to mine, cost of conversion to coke in a one-unit plant would be about $5.95. Hence, the production cost would total $13.95.

STELCO

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

probably a similar amount in 1951. At their recent price of 34 the ordinary shares are selling at less than 9 times earnings and yield 3.2 per cent. The capital requirements of the expansion program are likely to result in dividend payments being kept to relatively modest proportions in relation to earnings for the time being.

SUMMARY: For the investor wishing to be represented in a leading Canadian company with a good earnings record, good equity position, good management and good growth record, Stelco offers attraction. The yield will probably remain low due to the necessity of retaining a considerable portion of earnings while depreciation charges will be heavy during the next few years. Real earnings will thus tend to be understated. The stock is attractive to the investor looking for long-term capital appreciation rather than income.

DAVIS LEATHER
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NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 37½c per share has been declared on the outstanding Class A shares of this Company, payable March 1, 1952, to shareholders of record at the close of business on February 15, 1952.

By Order of the Board.

KENNETH C. BENNINGTON,
Secretary.

Newmarket, Ontario,
January 24, 1952.

Moderation is a Necessary Ingredient of Happiness
The House of Seagram
MEN WHO THINK OF TOMORROW
PRACTICE MODERATION TODAY

PASSENGER PROBLEMS

by L. D. Millar

WHEN the recent strike halted Toronto's street cars and buses, immediately car pools were organized and car owners filled their cars with fellow employees or neighbors, and employers sent cars to pick up employees. This focussed attention on how such practices affect both the legal liability of the driver or employer and his insurance requirements.

The first question is, what is the responsibility of the car owner if his passengers are hurt? If the driver does not accept any payment from his passengers, unless he lives in Quebec, he has little to worry about. In the highway laws of all provinces except Quebec, the legal liability of an owner or driver for injury to a gratuitous passenger is limited. In Ontario, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, the passenger car owner has no liability to gratuitous passengers. In Alberta, Newfoundland, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island he is not liable unless the accident was caused by his gross negligence or wilful and wanton misconduct.

However, these limitations have effect only while driving on a public highway or street. If an accident occurs on private property — for example a parking lot, parking space on a company's property, in a driveway, at a golf club,— the driver may be held liable for any injuries to his passengers. To cover such contingencies, for a nominal fee you may get passenger-hazard coverage in your automobile-insurance policy.

The whole position changes if the driver accepts compensation of any kind. Then, immediately the owner and driver becomes liable for injuries to passengers and the automobile insurance must be adjusted. The policy forbids the car owner to rent his car or use it to carry passengers for compensation unless he gets permission from the insurance company, has his policy endorsed and pays an extra premium.

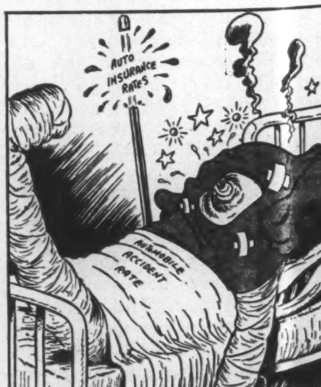
A recent Alberta court case hinged on this point. When the Alberta driver was involved in an accident, the insurance company denied liability on two counts, one that the driver was intoxicated and the other that he was using the car to carry passengers for compensation. The company was unable to prove that the driver was intoxicated but as the insured admitted that the passengers were going to pay him what they would pay a taxi to take them on the trip in question, an isolated trip, the judged ruled that this amounted to a breach of the contract and the company was not liable for the collision damage.

THEREFORE, if you accept payment for rides, even for an isolated trip, consult your insurance agent and have two endorsements attached to your policy. The first to give you permission to carry passengers for compensation and the second to protect you against any liability arising out of injuries to passengers.

The Toronto strike also emphasized the responsibility of an employer for actions of employees while upon his business. During the crisis many employers made arrangements with employees who own cars to pick up fellow employees and bring them to work. If an accident occurs, not only the driver and owner of the car involved might be liable for any damages but the employer also.

It has been established in Canadian courts that an employer is liable for any loss or damage caused by the negligent operation of an employee's own car while it is being used in pursuit of his business. It is common practice for some employees, especially salesmen, to use their own cars on their employer's business. A special insurance policy called "Non-ownership Contingent Liability Policy" may be obtained to protect against such contingencies.

The safe procedure is to consult your agent to make certain you are adequately protected.



—Butterfield in Vancouver Province

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SEAWAY: IT'S STILL "NO!"

by R. L. Hoadley

DESPITE Canada's momentous decision to proceed alone on the St. Lawrence Seaway, if necessary, legislation on the project has less than a fighting chance in Congress this year. Impetus seemingly was given to the Seaway plan when four prominent Republican Senators urged that the revamped bill be sent to the Senate floor for action.

Actually, however, the status of the project is little changed from a year ago. The bill is effectively bottled up in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, chairmaned by Senator Tom Connally of Texas; it probably will take more political dynamite than the Truman Administration can muster to blast the bill out of Connally's committee where it was referred when first introduced in the Senate. Committee Chairmen can be and often are "Little Caesars" when it comes to pending bills under their control.

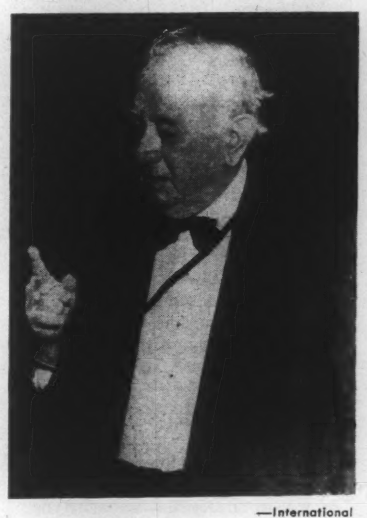
In the past, Tom Connally usually has followed the line taken by the Truman Administration. But he is "off the reservation" right now and enjoying his new role as an insurgent. It seems that the Texas Senator has picked up the reputation of being a Truman wheelhorse; and many Texans are annoyed with his record of fitting in with policies of his party chiefs. Connally wants to get off that peg.

SIGNIFICANCE can be read into the Senator's crisp comment that "I am sure the committee will not report the bill." On occasion Connally is as intractable as a Texas mule. He can make a big display of his independence on a matter that is of little interest to Texas voters.

And the Connally stand is not the only formidable barrier faced by backers of the Seaway. The anti-Seaway lobby is said to be one of the most powerful seen in Congressional corridors in many a year. The Seaway is also reported to have figured prominently in the vote swapping that is always going on in Washington. The bill, moreover, has yet to be passed in the House of Representatives where it has been under consideration for months on end. And finally, the Senate has not held hearings on the bill (such as the House did last year). These hearings can run over a period of months. There will be much other major business such as defence measures and foreign aid to engage the attention of Congress in an election year.

President Truman will send down more urgent messages requesting the Seaway bill's passage. But Presidential messages are unlikely to do the trick if the sizeable group of intransigent Congressmen hold their lines until the late spring "deadline" for the bill.

Aside from all the petty politics involved, it is also true that Congress normally shuns controversial issues in a Presidential election year. And feeling on the decade-old Seaway issue runs deeply along sectional and economic levels.



—International

TEXAN Tom Connally: Chairman is sure "the committee will not report the bill."

Supply Forecast

DEFENCE production has reached the half-way mark. But the most difficult part lies ahead. Defence officials are in the act of backing water on earlier predictions that defence requirements would taper off in the fall. Now it appears that the peak military "take" of scarce metals will not come until the end of 1952 and possibly well into 1953 if Congress boosts the military budget. Chief reasons for the current gloomier views in defence-production quarters are stepped up military requirements and continued trouble in the machine tool sector. Machine tools to process the metals will be available much later than had been anticipated.

The acute-shortage stage for materials for civilian production probably will begin in April or May. Up-to-date allotment cuts have hit manufacturers much harder than consumers, because of the ample stocks of goods produced before controls became effective. The newest forecast offered by the defence chiefs means, in effect, that consumers will have to bear with shortages for a longer time and that the shortages will hit a little harder than once was expected.

The relatively high civilian production, big inventories and slow consumer demand kept retail shelves comfortably filled in 1951. Defence chiefs warn there will be a slow but certain depletion of many civilian items this year. Nonetheless, businessmen have taken heart at reports that some shortages, such as rubber, are lessening. Certainly, the arms program itself is viewed in business circles with less alarm than it was in its initial stages.

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BOOK REVIEWS

THE BEWILDERED INDIVIDUAL

by John L. Watson

ROSIE HOGARTH — by Alexander Baron — Clarke, Irwin—$2.25.

MR. BARON'S two beautiful books about the war—"From the City, From the Plough" and "There's No Home"—established him as one of the most promising of young English writers. "Rosie Hogarth" is in some respects a better book but a less effective one. The subject is more intimate, the characters drawn with a finer hand. Yet the faults of the earlier books—sentimentality for its own sake, patently contrived situations — are exaggerated in the new novel; their virtues — pity, compassion and a wonderful understanding of the problem of the lonely individual bewildered by the savage hostility of a world whose values he cannot comprehend—are less apparent.

"Rosie Hogarth" is the story of Jack Agass, the Cockney boy home from war, desperately anxious to settle down with the solid assurances of a job, a wife and friends. In Lamb Street, Islington, he meets Joyce, daughter of his old friends the Wakerells; they become engaged, but Jack is tormented by the memory of his childhood sweetheart, Rosie Hogarth. It appears that Rosie has become a high class tart with a plushy apartment in the West End. Jack is not content until he has renewed their acquaintance and allowed Rosie to humiliate him. In the end, with his whole pattern of values disarranged, he finds a measure of solace in Joyce's unexciting decency.

The setting — the near-slums of central London—is admirably drawn; Mr. Baron knows his London and its people. The characters are vividly sketched: especially Joyce, so pathetically eager for love and so desperately afraid of being betrayed by it.

Unfortunately Rosie Hogarth herself is quite unbelievable; yet it is she who must provide the point about which the whole story turns. As a person she is a dismal failure; she is not even a convincing symbol. Whenever Rosie enters the quality of the writing degenerates.

—The Red House Studio

CECIL ROBERTS

In spite of its faults—the faults of a genuine artist who has not quite mastered the technique of his art—"Rosie Hogarth" has a ring of truth about it. The author obviously believes in what he has to say. He is an honest writer, and because of that he may some day be a great one.

On Making Friends

by J. L. Charlesworth

STRANGE LANDS AND FRIENDLY PEOPLE — by William O. Douglas—Musson—$5.00.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS of the United States Supreme Court finds relaxation in travel to out-of-the-way places. His present book, an account of two expeditions in 1949 and 1950, proves him a good reporter. He has a knack of sharing with the reader his own enjoyment of adventure, and his cheerful humor makes his book easy reading.

The strange lands of his title include Greece, Iran, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, India and other countries of the near and middle East. The friendly people he found everywhere, mainly because he is a friendly person himself and full of good will towards everyone he meets.

The Justice went on his journeys without any official status or purpose. He merely wanted to see and hear for himself what is happening in the potential or actual trouble spots of the Arabic and Asiatic world. The Soviet Union, whose agents are behind most of the disturbances that make the daily news from those regions, naturally did not accept the innocence of his intentions and pretended to see his expeditions as a part of the program of imperialist warmongering.

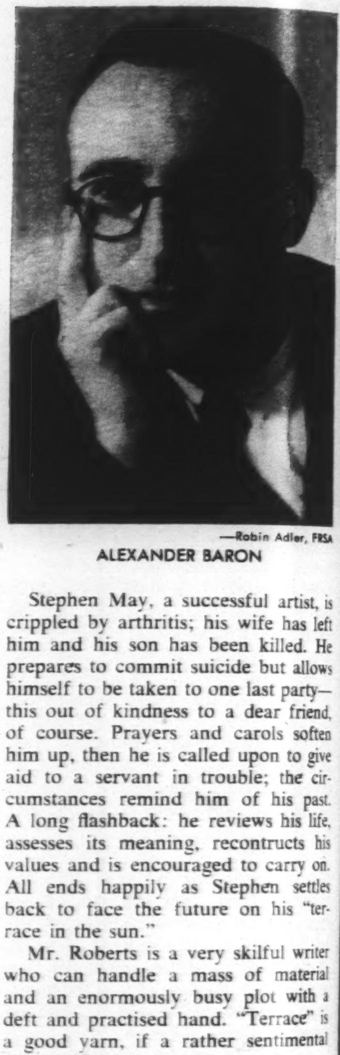
In the Moslem countries, while Soviet influence is to be found everywhere, the people, in the author's opinion, are not yet inclined to accept Communism. His thesis is that their friendship can be secured for the West and that the effort to secure it is worth making. His prescription entails American aid on a large scale, both in money and technical assistance. Whether his country will be inclined to increase further its already large spendings in other countries remains to be seen.

Looking Forward

by Jack Lewis

A TERRACE IN THE SUN—by Cecil Roberts—Macmillan—$4.00.

NOVELS like this can only be described as "inspirational"—which is not really a bad thing in itself except that most books which fall into this category tend to become a bit gluey.



—Robin Adler, FRSA

ALEXANDER BARON

Stephen May, a successful artist, is crippled by arthritis; his wife has left him and his son has been killed. He prepares to commit suicide but allows himself to be taken to one last party—this out of kindness to a dear friend, of course. Prayers and carols soften him up, then he is called upon to give aid to a servant in trouble; the circumstances remind him of his past. A long flashback: he reviews his life, assesses its meaning, recontructs his values and is encouraged to carry on. All ends happily as Stephen settles back to face the future on his "terrace in the sun."

Mr. Roberts is a very skilful writer who can handle a mass of material and an enormously busy plot with a deft and practised hand. "Terrace" is a good yarn, if a rather sentimental and artificial one.

The Same Mind

by B. K. Sandwell

THE MEMOIRS OF HERBERT HOOVER—Macmillan—$5.00.

NO PRESIDENT of the United States, I think, has ever represented so perfectly the mind of that volatile country when he entered office, nor been so completely deserted by that same mind by the time he left it, as Herbert Hoover. In 1928 his conviction of the lofty superiority of "America," the world's one real democracy, to any of the older continents with their curse of class-consciousness, of old-time feuds and of naked poverty, was unshakable, and was the conviction of almost every American.

His pacifism—more justifiable in him because based on Quaker religious principle—gave an air of nobility to the prevalent American disposition to let the Europeans stew in their own juice. His humanitarianism, displayed in the highly competent management of all sorts of international charities which drew no distinction between one side and the other of the 1914-18 war, gave every

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American voter a sense of pride. Above all, his passionate faith in the excellence of the "American way of life"—the faith of a man to whom that way of life had been extremely kind—was shared in greater or less degree by 125 million Americans who had not yet experienced 1929. In 1932 it was not so shared.

These Memoirs deal with, and are no doubt based on diaries of, the years before 1920. But they must have been edited, and probably largely written, in the last few years, and the amazing thing is that they show practically no response to anything that has happened since that year. Hoover of 1950 is Hoover of 1920. He still holds that the U.S. can and should hold itself aloof from the international troubles of the rest of the world; that its aloofness is justified by the facts that it has no "empire," that it is in no danger of invasion (?), and that its land boundaries are those of Canada and Mexico only, and present no threat and no cause of friction.

The dispute between the U.S. and the other Allies about the feeding of the enemy countries after the Armistice is the subject of several important chapters. Hoover sees no distinction between the countries which were originally attacked by Germany and experienced the full horrors of German military might, and the U.S. which entered the war only in April 1916 and experienced no damage to its own territories. The European Allies objected not to the feeding of Germany but to the extraction of payment for food in the form of gold upon which they were counting for reparations. This Hoover ignores.

Writers & Writing

■ A Miss Blyton has written to the London *Observer* asking that her literary output of children's literature for a year be not included in their review but space kept for unknown authors. She answers a hundred children's letters and can rely on producing 10,000 words a day. She has 23 different publishers and a recent bibliography lists over 250 of her books.

Miss Blyton explains that she does not have any trouble inventing plots because she has a private cinema screen in her head and simply reports what she sees and hears.

■ Samuel Shellabarger in new book "Lord Chesterfield and His World" (McClelland & Stewart) tells how Lord Chesterfield's "Letters To His Son" happened to be published. Chesterfield's daughter-in-law "aggrieved by her omission from the will, and determined to lay hands upon what money she could, regardless of sentimental objections," arranged for

publication of the letters. Her scheme worked: there were five editions in a year; seven followed within thirty years — German, French, Italian, American Editions; also a favorite in Japan.

■ Arleigh Junor (writer) is in sixteenth year reviewing books at Granite Club, Toronto. Club is posh; devoted primarily to swimming, badminton, fancy skating, social affairs, but group of twenty women members who formed Mrs. Junor's first audience, has grown to more than four times that number. Each Thursday, three books are reviewed at considerable length and author of a current book speaks. Tea is served: a pleasant way for busy women to keep informed about books.

■ "The Serpent Wreathed Staff" by Alice Tisdale Hobart is type of book about which people have opinions. Problem of relation of medical profession to society.

■ Of books there is no end—thank goodness!

■ "Jay" Gray, Macmillans, charming wife, Tony, son John, entertained in bookish manner with Lovat Dickson, London, Publisher, Director of Macmillans, honored guest. Facts about Mr. Dickson include: married 1934 to Marguerite Isabella, Montreal; one son: educated Berkhamsted School; University of Alberta (MA): worked in dockyards, mines, farms, in Canada; founded weekly newspaper; lecturer in English, University of Alberta, Associate Editor *Fortnightly Review;* joined Macmillans 1938: Publications: "The Green Leaf," "Half-Breed," "The Story of Grey Owl," "Out of the West Land." Venture to suggest he is probably most widely-known for Grey Owl, that fabulous character who gripped the drama appetite of such a vast audience.

■ Doubleday & Company, Inc., through its Garden City Books Division, takes over American and Canadian distribution of all publications of Phaidon Publishers, it has been announced by Dr. Bela Horovitz, President Phaidon Publishers, and Director Phaidon Press, Ltd., London. For past fourteen years Phaidon Art Books have been handled by Oxford University Press, who introduced them to the North American public.

These publishers of fine art books were originally Phaidon Press, established by Dr. Horovitz in Vienna, 1923.

■ Someone asked Frances Wees re her just finished novel: "Is it any good?" She replied: "I don't know. I haven't read it yet." —*Rica*

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PORTS OF CALL

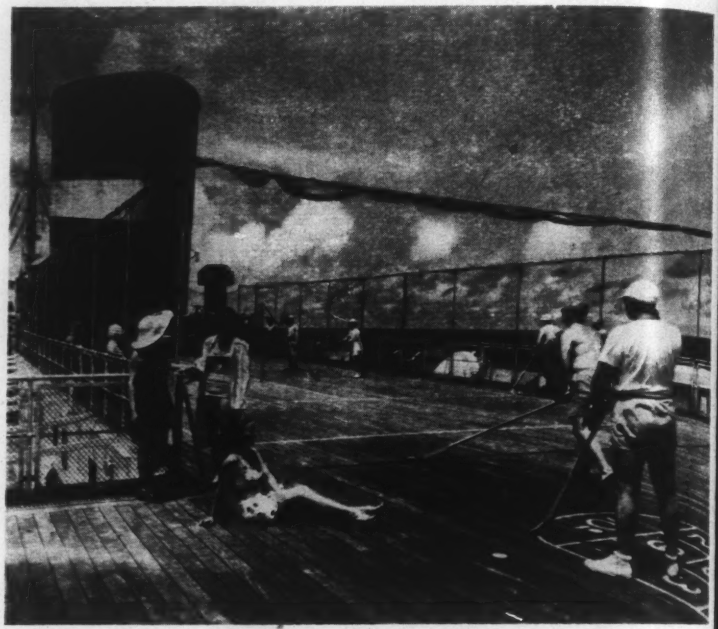
FOR THAT SOUTHERN CRUISE

by William Seabrook

HERE IS a list of "Caribbean Cruise Suggestions" for the guidance of passengers sailing south this winter. A wide variety of cruises to West Indies and South American ports will be made during the present cold months. Duration of the voyages range from seven to sixteen days.

"Prepare for the sun!" is the first bit of advice offered to prospective passengers who—shivering in Northern climes—may have forgotten how warm and bright the tropic sun can be. Dark glasses are a "must" for protecting the eyes against the brilliant glare. A large visored cap will come in handy, too, both on deck and at beaches ashore. Finally, to insure an even, painless and lasting tan, passengers are advised to include a bottle or tube of their favorite suntan preparation when packing their bags for cruising.

"Don't forget your camera!" is item number two. Shipboard cruise activities and picturesque ports offer almost limitless opportunities for both still and motion-picture photography. The magnificent scenery and blazing colors of the Caribbean make color film almost an essential and since such film today is as easy to use as the black-and-white variety, an ample supply should be purchased. Needless to say, few things are more frustrating than to run out of film at some beautiful spot ashore that you may not soon revisit. If you haven't used your camera recently, make certain that it's in good working order by exposing a test roll of film well before you sail. Then you'll have ample time for repairs, if any are needed.



SPORTS ON DECK AS THE LINER SAILS GAILY SOUTH

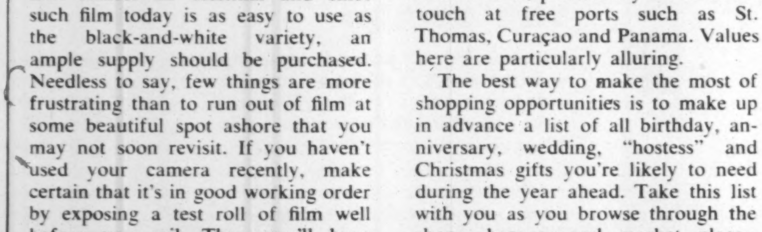
Shopping for gifts and souvenirs is one of the major delights of Caribbean cruises, particularly those which touch at free ports such as St. Thomas, Curaçao and Panama. Values here are particularly alluring.

The best way to make the most of shopping opportunities is to make up in advance a list of all birthday, anniversary, wedding, "hostess" and Christmas gifts you're likely to need during the year ahead. Take this list with you as you browse through the shops, bazaars and market places. Whether you're hunting for Spode dinnerware or alligator handbags, French perfume or mahogany salad bowls, Cuban cigars or British tweeds, you'll find scores of attractive and unusual gifts at prices far below those at home. The shops aboard ship are also filled with attractive European merchandise at low, duty-free prices. The passenger who takes advantage of these opportunities and "shops ahead" for future gift-giving occasions can save a substantial amount of money in the long run. And the items which he purchases abroad will have a special "glamor" for the recipients which gifts obtained locally never possess.

Another type of list recommended to cruise passengers is a roster of the names and addresses of relatives and friends who must be written to during the course of the voyage. Such a list, prepared before sailing, safeguards against failing to send Aunt Mabel a postcard, or not being able to recall the Jones' street number . . . and generally saves a great deal of time.

A pocket Spanish-English dictionary can also be a great help during a Caribbean voyage. Also recommended is a small notebook to be carried in pocket or handbag and used for jotting down the names of memorable shops or restaurants, the cost of items purchased, the names of new acquaintances, recipes of native dishes to be duplicated later at home, and dozens of other easily forgotten items.

A final bit of advice concerns the fancy dress ball which is a feature of every cruise entertainment program. A little advance thought as to the matter of costume will often increase a prospective passenger's chance of being a prize winner. Those who take with them a few of the principal props or the makings of a full costume will also save much frantic last-minute improvisation.



—Photos courtesy Holland-America Line

SHOPPING IS A DELIGHT IN FREE PORT OF WILLEMSTAD

CONCERNING FOOD

AND NEVER MIND THE CALORIES!

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

YOU MAY NOT INSIST on "butter for the royal slice of bread", what with all the excellent table spreads available. However, certain recipes specify butter in the ingredient list and results are most gratifying, especially in French cookery where use of butter is so important. Most of us have recipes which we claim require the "secret" ingredient of butter to produce a culinary masterpiece and in this category we're pleased to present the recipe for the beautiful cake pictured, right. It's called Posy Cake and is definitely party material, serving as table decoration and food for good eating.

It is baked in a tube pan and can be frosted with either pastel-tinted seven-minute frosting or a rich fudge frosting with flowers blooming gaily at top centre.

Rich White Cake

4 egg whites
1¼ cups sugar
½ cup butter
2½ cups sifted cake flour
3 tsps. baking powder
½ tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla
1 cup milk

Beat egg whites until quite stiff. Gradually add ¼ cup of the sugar while beating. Then set aside. Cream butter well. Add remaining sugar and cream again. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Add vanilla to milk. Add dry ingredients alternately with the milk to the butter-sugar mixture. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into a greased 8½" tube pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F) for 50 minutes or until done. Frost with tinted Seven Minute Icing or Butter Fudge Frosting.

Butter Fudge Frosting

2½ cups sugar
1 cup milk
2 squares unsweetened chocolate, melted
2 tbsps. light corn syrup
dash of salt
1/3 cup butter
1 tsp. vanilla

Combine the sugar, milk, chocolate, corn syrup and salt in a large saucepan. Heat to the boiling point, stirring until smooth and blended. Then boil to the soft ball stage (236°F on a candy thermometer) or test by dropping a few drops of syrup in cold water. Remove from heat. Add the butter, cool to lukewarm (110°F) without stirring. Add vanilla and beat until creamy and thick enough to spread on the cake. Frost the cake immediately.

Note: If icing becomes too hard, add a small amount of cream and beat until smooth.

Seven Minute Icing

2 egg whites
1½ cups granulated sugar
5 tbsps. water
1 tbsp. light corn syrup or
¼ tsp. cream of tartar
1 tsp. vanilla

Combine all ingredients except vanilla in top of double boiler and blend completely. Place over rapidly boiling water. Beat mixture constantly with rotary or electric beater for about 7 minutes or until it is fluffy and will hold its shape. Remove from hot water. Add vanilla and beat until thoroughly blended.

Note: Tint the icing a delicate pink or green with a few drops of vegetable coloring. The coloring may be added right after the vanilla.

A FAVORITE in the pastry and tart filling division is butterscotch—rich, brown and loaded with calories. The right degree of "scotching" the butter and sugar requires vigilance at the pan side otherwise you get a poor pale product or something resembling scorched earth. Attention to this primary step pays dividends in flavor and character and we recommend the use of bread flour as the thickening agent.

Butterscotch Meringue Pie

1 baked 9" pastry shell
or
graham cracker crust

In a heavy frying pan cook together *¾ cup brown sugar and 1/3 cup butter* stirring constantly until syrup is a rich brown—about 5 minutes. Add this syrup to 2 cups milk in top part of double boiler and heat together over hot water.

Combine—

¼ cup brown sugar
½ cup bread flour
or 2/3 cup pastry flour
½ tsp. salt

and stir in 2/3 cup milk. Stir this mixture into hot butterscotch-milk and cook stirring constantly until thick. Let cook 10 minutes stirring occasionally. Beat *3 egg yolks* slightly and add part of hot mixture, blend and return to double boiler. Cook 2 minutes longer. Cool and add ½ teaspoon vanilla. Let cool thoroughly and pour into baked pastry shell. Top with *Meringue* made with *3 egg whites* and *¼ tsp. of cream of tartar* beaten stiff. Gradually add 6 tablespoons sugar continuing to beat. Spread on top of filling right to edge of pastry and bake at 300°F for 15-20 minutes.

PRETTY AS A PICTURE: The Posy Cake is as good to look at as it is to eat. Flowers bloom from a glass concealed in tube space. Recipe given on this page.

A LACE-EDGED CORSAGE at each guest's place carries out the floral theme of the low centerpiece. Silver is "Remembrance", 1847 Rogers Bros. pattern.

WORLD OF WOMEN

—All photos Miller Services

BETWEEN TAKES: Barbara Kelly's blonde coiffure is given final check-up by the chief hair stylist of Associated British Studios. He's A. C. "Scottie" Scott.

THE FIVE BRADENS: The three children are candid critics of parents' shows, live according to family Bill of Rights. Nine-year-old Chris is the eldest.

HOME WORK: When the Bradens, *mère and père*, are at work on a film they don't see much of the children, but all make the most of occasions such as this.

BARBARA WENT TO ENGLAND

BUT SHE KEPT HE

by Alison Barnes

"THE KIND OF PERSON who, if she happened to be driving across Dartmoor, would insist on giving a lift to the most notorious escaped convict. Impulsive and distinctly unorthodox in her approach!"

That is Barbara Kelly, in the words of the one person who should (and clearly does) know her best—her husband and partner, Bernard Braden.

This likeable and sparkling young couple from Vancouver have, in the short space of two and a half years, become known to millions of English listeners and viewers simply and affectionately as "The Bradens"—rather as if they lived in the house next door and were in the habit of dropping in for tea.

In England, that is high praise indeed and a quite phenomenal achievement even for two such talented and experienced artists. They admit that they arrived in London fondly imagining Noel Coward to be typical of British humor, instead of representing the tastes of a relatively small minority. Though their programs are, even now, beamed consciously and deliberately at a limited audience, their public is rapidly growing in numbers.

The Bradens have "gone over big" in England because of their natural friendliness, their ability to argue on the air without rancor, the freshness of their humor, plus that stimulating dash of the unorthodox that is the very keynote of Barbara's charm.

In addition to striking good looks—shining blonde hair, a streamlined figure and sparkling blue eyes with a twinkle in them—Barbara has that rare quality, an element of surprise that keeps everyone in contact with her constantly on their toes.

Having already blown, like a fresh cool breeze from the New World, through the staid and musty corridors of Broadcasting House and Alexandra Palace (the home of English TV), she is now applying the same technique at Elstree Studios, where she is starring in a screen version of "Castle in the Air," the play which satirized the requisitioning mania of Britain's nationalized industries.

BARBARA took one look at her part—an American millionairess determined to outbid the Coal Board for possession of a historic Scottish castle—and pronounced it "a typical English conception of an American!" That might have meant deadlock but not for Barbara Kelly, who went to work on the film script and is now busy bringing to life before the cameras a perfectly reasonable and credible character.

The film unit was on location in the English countryside when the question of guns for a grouse-shooting scene arose. It was suggested that Barbara should make a quick dash up to London and visit Churchill's, the world-famous gunsmiths, to be measured for a gun.

"No need for that," said Barbara. "There are only about three sizes in guns for women. Send them the length of my arm and the crook of my elbow."

When the gun arrived, everybody grew concerned about the way Barbara held it. Eventually an expert from the gunsmith's was summoned

ON THE SET: Barbara and David Tomlinson in a scene from the new movie, "Castle in the Air". Barbara's part is that of an American millionairess.

E ANADIAN ACCENT

ll the way from London to advise. Though in the film Barbara is supposed not to be able to hit anything, she is in fact a very good shot. "Perfectly correct, if a trifle unorthodox," pronounced the man from Churchill's.

The hat she wears for grouse-shooting in "Castle in the Air" is also a trifle unconventional—and most becoming. "I was determined to have a man's velour," Barbara explains. "So I went to a man's hat shop and hose it myself."

She brings the same surprise element into her home life. "We were married when she was 18," says Bernard Braden, "and since then she's had several quite long periods staying t home, looking after the house and he children. She's a very good cook oo—better than any we ever had. Her specialties are steaks with French ried potatoes and a green salad really well tossed in a French dressing and erved in a wooden bowl.

"I've known her to stay at home for nything from two weeks to a year. Then all of a sudden, ambition flares p again and she's got to be Bernhardt! Of course I like it best when he's at home, but that's the way she s and that's the way she's happy."

But then the Braden marriage is rmly based on two rules. One is the ight to lead their own lives, never o get in one another's way; the other, ever to ask questions. "We wouldn't ave got far without them," they say. "We enjoy each other's company nore that way and, because we don't sk 'Where were you last night?' the nformation is nearly always volunteered."

They both insist too on the inalienable right of married couples to differ—"it should be written into the marriage ceremony!" says Barbara. Yet, when they appeared on TV in a popular program called "We Beg to Differ," they were both so busy disagreeing violently with Gilbert Harding, a confirmed and rather irritable bachelor, that they always found themselves, disconcertingly, on the same side.

ONE SUBJECT, however, on which the Bradens are very much as one is the upbringing of their three children. The whole family adheres strictly to a kind of Bill of Rights which lays it down that:

1. The children must always do as they are told immediately they are told.
2. In return, the parents undertake to tell the children just as seldom as absolutely necessary.
3. No affection to be given unless the child obviously wants it. ("It's so easy," they say, "to alienate a child by giving it affection simply to gratify your own desires.")

Barbara and Bernard are also taking great pains to ensure that their children shall retain their Canadian identity. At one time Kelly, the middle one, who is seven, embraced the English accent with enthusiasm and very phoney results. Now she has, to the family's intense relief, given it up and decided to be Canadian again. So much so that, when she presented herself recently at London's august Trinity College of Music for an elocution examination, she astonished the examiner by demanding, "Do you

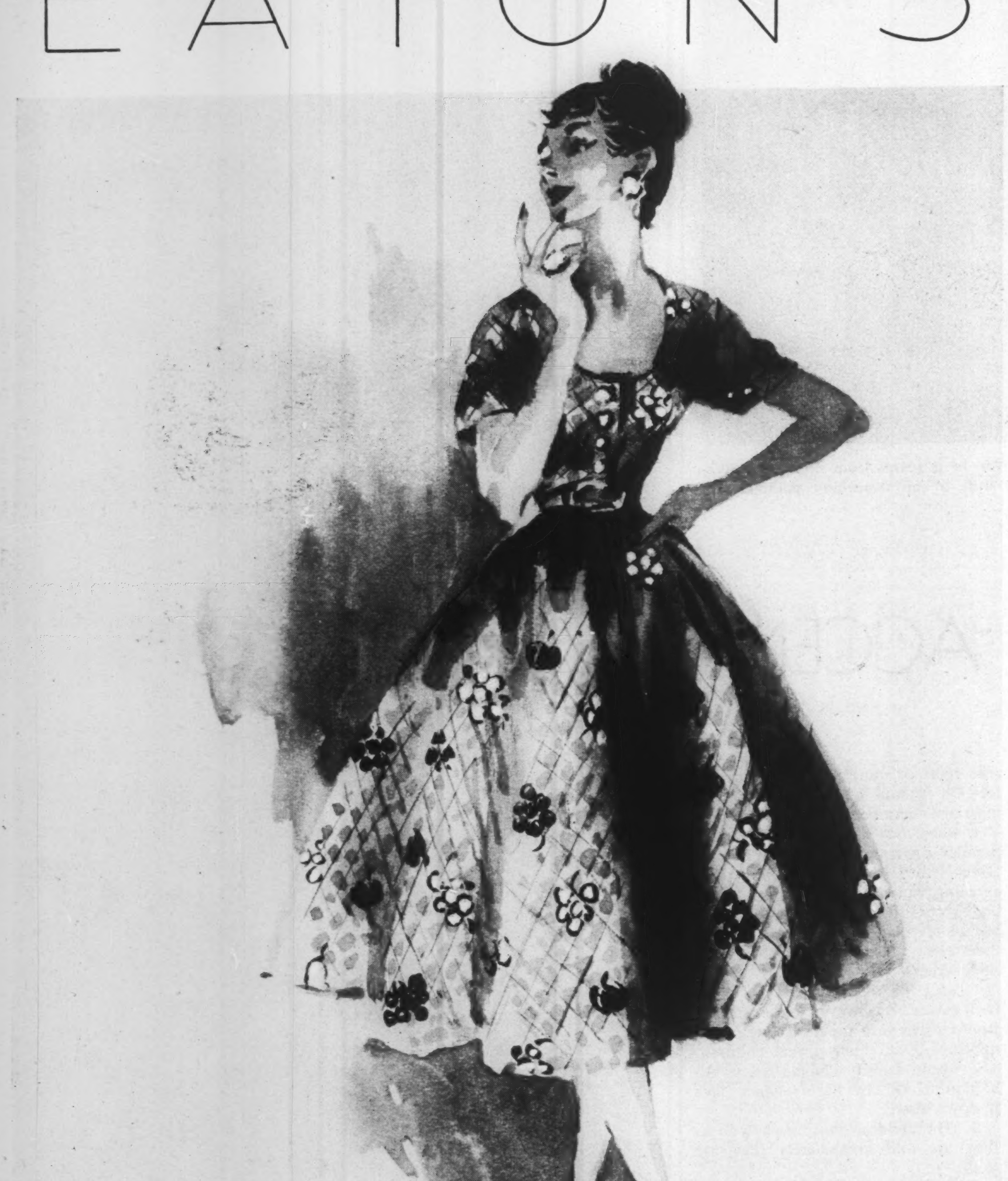
CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

My Love

Elizabeth Arden

At Smartest Shops in Every Town

EATON'S



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About Women

IT WAS an unanimous choice. The Ontario Sportswriters and Sportscasters Association picked 17-year-old **Marlene Stewart** of Fonthill as Ontario's Athlete of the Year by acclamation. Last year she captured two Canadian golf titles and the Ontario Women's Open. Reason enough for the tiny (5 feet) golfer to win the Association's first annual award. The plaid cap she wears in all important tournaments was a gift from pro Gordon McInnis who gave her her golf lessons.

■ Fifty students tried for six places and one woman made it. **Anne McGinn** of St. Michael's College is the first woman to represent the University of Toronto on a major out-of-town debating tour. She and her male teammate will leave Feb. 13 to debate with eight mid-west universities. Debater McGinn is fourth-year Arts and President of St. Joseph's College Debating Congress. Her career? She wants to be an opera singer; went into debating to overcome her fear of audiences.

■ "Oklahoma!" She's yours. The touring company, that is, not the State. For Montreal dancer **Patricia Parsons** is now with the company for the run of the show. How did she make it? When the musical was in Montreal last Fall she asked the ballet mistress for an audition and got one. There was no vacancy at the time but last month Patricia received a telegram asking her to join the troupe at Kansas City.

■ In Edmonton they're training a second group of para-rescue nurses with the all-medical classes of the 18-week rescue course. FO **Marion MacDonald** of Vancouver, one of the graduates of the first group, has been appointed to the instruction staff, the first woman to hold such a position.

■ In England now is **Eileen Ingram** of Vancouver, the first Canadian public health nurse to go to England on an exchange basis.

—Canada Wi

AN ATHLETE of the Year: Marlene Stewart

HE LIGHTER SIDE

PLEASE, MR. TRUMAN, BUY ME THAT

by Mary Lowrey Ross

RECENTLY United States Representative Timothy Sheehan, (Republican) suggested that the United States should take over Canada from England, either for cash or in payment of the British-American loan. Mr. Sheehan's proposal stirred up considerable comment in Canadian official circles, not all of it polite. In an effort to discover how the average Canadian felt about the question I last week conducted a public poll from names selected at random from the telephone book. Some of the replies were indignant and some incredulous, while a few of the people questioned seemed to be almost as much confused over the situation as Mr. Sheehan himself.

I put the question, "What is your comment on U.S. Representative Timothy Sheehan's suggestion on that Great Britain sell the Dominion of Canada to the United States?" to a Mr. Bledsoe, and was sharply corrected.

"Canada," Mr. Bledsoe said. "Not Dominion of."

He added that the whole question should be thoroughly aired in the House of Commons, along with Viscount Bracken's announcement that Canada's new Governor General would be Mr. Vincent Massey. "It is high time that the destiny of this great nation should be taken out of the hands of Viscount Bracken and Mr. Timothy Sheehan," he declared.

"In the meantime, and regardless of the United States Government," Mr. Bledsoe continued, "Canadians should proceed vigorously with the widening and development of the St. Lawrence."

"Mr. St. Laurent—" I began.

"There is no point in waiting for the widening and development of St. Laurent," Mr. Bledsoe snapped, and hung up.

A Miss Folinsbee, obviously an elderly lady, said rather quaveringly that she hadn't heard of Mr. Sheehan's proposal.

"Does that mean Mr. Sheehan wants Mr. Truman to buy Canada from King George?" she asked when I had explained.

I said that appeared to be roughly Mr. Sheehan's idea.

"Dear!" Miss Folinsbee said faintly, and added after a moment. "And is anybody besides Mr. Sheehan planning to buy Canada?"

I said as reassuringly as possible that as far as I knew the present owners were quite satisfied with the property and were not considering sale.

"I do hope you're right," Miss Folinsbee said, and added, "In any case I am sure that anything His Majesty decides to do will be all for the best."

A Mr. Gilpin who said he was a member of the Ontario Film-Cured Tobacco Association, spoke eloquently about the present deplorable state of the tobacco industry. "Unless something is done for us when the next budget is brought down," he said. "I will be in favor of giving the country away free to anybody who sends in box-tops."

A Mrs. McGregor asked me if I would mind holding the line while she turned off the vacuum cleaner. "Now what was the question again?" she asked in returning to the telephone.

I said I wanted her opinion of Representative Sheehan's proposal that King George sell Canada to the United States.

"We must have a bad connection," Mrs. McGregor. "It sounded as though you said somebody wanted King George to sell Canada to the United States."

"That's what I did say," I said.

"Pardon me, I think my beets are burning," Mrs. McGregor said, and hung up.

A Mr. Pitmarsh said he had read the proposal, and he didn't know when he had been so mad.

"The whole matter should be brought before the United Nations," he declared. "It may mean trouble, but any group of fair-minded delegates will have to admit that Representative Sheehan was the first to violate the 49th Parallel. Shut up will you, I'm trying to talk."

"I didn't say anything," I said.

Mr. Pitmarsh said he was talking to his daughter Gloria. "That's her at the piano," he added.

There was a crash of majestic chords and a *fortissimo* climax. "She made that up herself," Mr. Pitmarsh said. "She's got any amount of talent but she makes a hell of a lot of noise. Like it?"

"It's very stirring," I said. "What is it called?"

"March of the Statute of Westminster," Mr. Pitmarsh said. "It's a new national anthem."

He continued to talk at some length though what he had to say was largely lost in the martial background music. "We'll have to fight them sometime and we might as well get it over with," he concluded, employing a popular slogan. I'm still not sure whether he was referring to the Soviet Union or the House of Representatives.

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The 71st Annual Report at a Glance

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Total Premiums Received	$19,506,420
Payments to Policyowners and Beneficiaries	$8,903,226

The complete Annual Report will be mailed upon request.

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WOLSEY HALL, HAMILTON, ONT.

CANADIAN ACCENT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 33

want it in English or Canadian?" When he assured her that he had no preferences, Kelly gave him "some of each"—and walked off with top marks.

Nine-year-old Chris, the eldest, remains almost belligerently Canadian, in spite of some very English inflections and expressions, including a lavish use of "Cor-blimey!" and "soppy" as a derisive epithet for women.

The two elder children listen to their parents' radio shows on Saturday mornings. Chris criticizes with brutal candor—"we watch the points he raises very carefully!"—but Kelly is marked down already, by inclination and budding talent, to follow in her parents' footsteps.

ONE MORNING recently Barbara overheard them arguing over breakfast about baptism. "They dunk you all the way in," announced Chris. "No, they don't, they only dribble water over you," said Kelly, vastly knowledgeable. "And the Lord wrote the script!"

While she is filming, Barbara sees little of the children, getting home from the studios just in time to say goodnight to them, before she herself retires to bed—sometimes to get up later in the evening and join her husband in a long walk by the riverside —"to get some air after a day indoors." But she leaves them confidently in the care of a Scottish housekeeper and her husband, who between them run the Braden home with quiet efficiency and carry out the family's "Bill of Rights" to the letter.

THE BRADENS have made a deep and lasting impression in England already. A couple of weeks before Christmas and with exactly a week to learn the 80-page part, Bernard Braden took over the role of the undertaker in the West End stage success, "The Biggest Thief in Town" and promptly won high praise from the critics. This, and the film Barbara is now making, should enhance it still more.

In return, London has completely captured the imagination of Barbara Kelly. She grows as misty-eyed as any Londoner born and bred when she walks along Park Lane in the early spring sunshine or hears someone singing Noel Coward's "London Pride." She turns into Curzon Street —and sees the ghost of Becky Sharp.

It's a way that London has with people—even those who, like the Bradens, still have their roots deep in the country of their birth.

……

BRAIN-TEASER

HEART SEARCHING

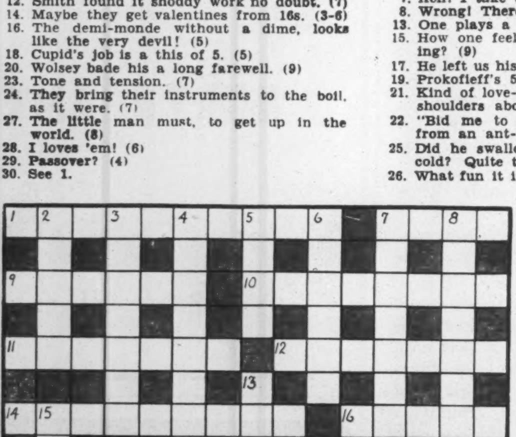
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 30. Why love-making is such a companionable sport? (3,3,4,2,4,4)
7. See 3.
9. What the model does when I come in carrying flowers? (6)
10. Documents that have a lot to answer for? (8)
11. Break of morn and day appears, to herald the music-maker. (7)
12. Smith found it shoddy work no doubt. (7)
14. Maybe they get valentines from 16s. (3-6)
16. The demi-monde without a dime, looks like the very devil! (5)
18. Cupid's job is a this of 5. (5)
20. Wolsey bade his a long farewell. (9)
23. Tone and tension. (7)
24. They bring their instruments to the boil, as it were. (7)
27. The little man must, to get up in the world. (8)
28. I loves 'em! (6)
29. Passover? (4)
30. See 1.

DOWN

2. All that he asks is love or woe. (5)
3 and 7 across. First fruits of love? (4,3,4)
4. By this method Durante would land ahead of others. (4, 4)
5. See 18. (4)
6. ". . . . . . the season made for joys, Love is then our duty." (Beggar's Opera) (6)
7. Ach! I take the first woman, I do! (7)
8. Wrong! There's one sourer! (9)
13. One plays a 5 game. (5)
15. How one feels without a valentine greeting? (9)
17. He left us his loving memories. (8)
19. Prokofieff's 5 was for three of them. (7)
21. Kind of love-making that is head but not shoulders above any other? (7)
22. "Bid me to live", wrote Herrick to her from an ant-heap. (6)
25. Did he swallow rum for the result of a cold? Quite the reverse. (5)
26. What fun it is to find one in! (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. File
3. Caulk
6 and 11. See 23
12. Madness
13. Local
14. Narcissus
15. Tillers
17. Clever
19. Broods
21. Absalom
24. In the know
26. Robin
27. Varying
28. Muskrat
29. Rise
30. Crank
31. Lake

DOWN

1. Futility
2. Lyrical
4. Arsonists
5. Lemur
7. Oversee
8. Desist
9. Tail
10. Advisers
16. Esoteric
17. Charwoman
18. See 23
20. Retorts
22. Liberia
23. 11, 18 and 6. Silver threads among the gold
25. Niger
26. Rose

(198)

RECORDS

New Releases

HAMLET — *Shakespeare.* Laurence Olivier reads excerpts from his motion picture production (including the popular soliloquies) with the Philharmonia Orchestra under Muir Mathieson. It is another album in Victor's Treasury of Immortal Performances. *(RCA Victor—WCT26—45 rpm.)*

CHOPIN FAVORITES—Played by the First Piano Quartet. Is there a Law of Diminishing Returns on adding piano to piano? Piano duos and piano trios seem valid and fall easily into a concerto instrumental pattern, with one piano remaining as solo and the other replacing the orchestra. But can we go beyond that and retain any semblance of piano music form? A number of years ago Toronto's eminent music teacher Mona Bates tried ten-piano teams. Major criticism was simply "Too much piano." The First Piano Quartet seems to fix the optimum—or rather maximum — size for multi-piano music. Four instruments handled by virtuosos who have been working together since 1940, here give a prize package of the greatest of all piano composers. The long-playing record includes popular examples of Impromptus, Etudes, Preludes and Waltzes. *(RCA Victor—LM84—33 rpm.)*

ERROLL GARNER GEMS—The nimble-fingered pianist Erroll Garner now earns $100,000 a year—via recordings and night club appearances. And he still can't read music! Which is not to say he lacks a personal if repetitive style in up-tempo jazz. Here is a re-cutting of eight of his past hits (*e.g.*, "Laura", "Body and Soul", "The Way You Look Tonight"). *(Columbia—CL6173—33 rpm.)*

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

Canada to date in the matter of national libraries, the legislators are being spurred on by the space problem in the parliamentary library.

Britain's Sir "Alex"

THE extended term of the U.K. High Commissioner in Canada, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, is to expire within the next few months. It is more than likely that Prime Minister Churchill discussed the Clutterbuck retirement when he was in Ottawa last month. If he consulted the Canadian Government or any of its top trade and diplomatic officials and if he intends to meet their wishes, he will recommend another extension. It is generally agreed in Ottawa that Sir Alexander is one of the ablest and finest of the diplomatic and trade officials Britain has sent to Canada. A former assistant under-secretary of state for Commonwealth affairs and one-time deputy high commissioner in the Union of South Africa, Sir Alexander, in his Ottawa post, has served Britain well, has won the respect and trust of Canadians and has done much to strengthen Commonwealth ties.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

A Principal Complains

MAY I comment on Jan. 5 article "Let's Learn French Better?" In my little school French is taught by a French Canadian. His examination results are fine: 100 per cent successful on the senior matriculation last June. But he is as much a prisoner of the system as his Anglo-Saxon predecessors. The study of French is begun in Grade IX. A child who enters school at six and progresses a grade a year will begin French at fourteen or nearly fifteen. If he leaves school at sixteen, he will have studied the language for not more than two years. The school year extends to fewer than 200 days.

Allow for instruction missed through examinations and absence and other causes and the average pupil will be found to have actually received instruction in French during those two years for the equivalent of seven hours a day for about three weeks, three weeks dissipated over two years. What command of a foreign language can a child of average ability, living in an English community, be expected to acquire in that time? How much English does an immigrant child learn during his first three weeks in Canada?

It is agreed that the quality of the instruction offered is important, so is the quality and intellectual ambition of the pupil—sometimes pretty low—though I think we hear rather less about that. But the real answer to the problem of teaching French effectively lies in the public school.

Mathematics is considered important and instruction is begun in Grade I. French is considered fundamentally unimportant and instruction is deferred until Grade IX. When French is considered important, like mathematics, it will be introduced far down in the public school, as it should be.

Capreol, Ont. L. A. GILBERT

French One Hour a Week

I HOPE Dennis Healy's article entitled "Let's Learn French Better" (Jan. 5) receives wide publicity and results in action. His references to citizen committees and "decisions" sound rather ominous. When I was seven years old my parents, in England, found a Frenchman to teach me French one hour a week. There is no reason why many parents could not do the same over here. There would then be a nucleus of scholars who know more French than their teachers. This would be much more effective than setting up bodies to study the question. As Professor Healy points out, European students learn the foreign languages of neighboring countries. No investigation should be needed to decide that Canadians should learn their own two languages at least.

Montreal, Que. H. A. F. ROWNTREE

Totalitarian Twist

THE recent letter from your correspondent at the School of Law, University of Toronto, is most timely in its reference to the dangers of McCarthyism to-day, especially when we consider the present predominant position of the United States in world affairs. In this connection, it was most disquieting to read in a recent press release of the secret instructions under which the Attorney General of the United States is apparently acting with a view to establishing detention areas for "subversives" in case of a war with Soviet Russia. This whole procedure smacks of totalitarianism run amok . . .

Hull, Que. A. F. HOLMES

Doctors' Incomes

MR. MATTE (Dec. 29, *Letters*) feels an injustice was done the engineers in your Dec. 1 editorial regarding professional incomes. If any group should feel indignant it is the medicos, on whose corporate honesty some slight aspersion was cast.

I am sure that for every medical man who pockets a two-spot without making an entry in the cash book, there is a lawyer, and a dentist, and possibly even an engineer who palms a small fee.

This system of bookkeeping is known as ledger de main.

Pickle Crow, Ont. E. S. CONNOR

In late September the vineyards of Niagara are heavy with clusters of plump, juice-filled grapes, brought to perfection by the long summer's sun. Then comes the pressing. The earnest skill of the vintner transforms the rich juices into wines, delicate in flavor, warm in spirit. Enjoy the good wines of Canada. They are inexpensive, and delightful.

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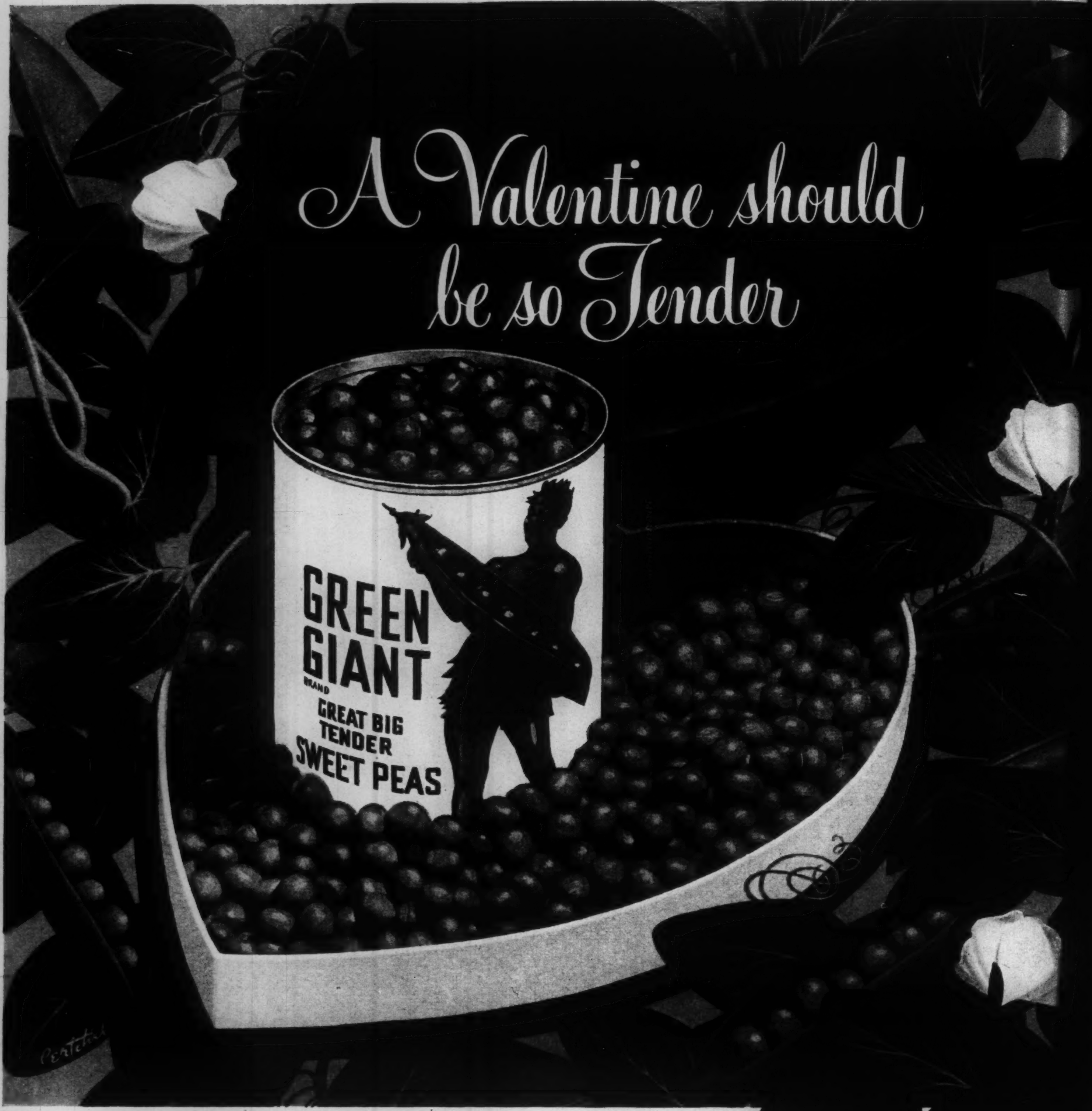
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